

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE END OF THE WAR.

AN interesting discussion has just taken place between Mr. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Matthew Arnold on the subject of the German war and the effect it is likely to have on the interests of England. Mr. Arnold, who writes smartly, effectively, but with laborious playfulness and in the style of a cricketer guarding the wicket of his argument against the balls of all possible opponents, knows a Prussian who has enough sense and taste not to like the caricatures of *Punch* on foreign poli-

tical subjects. This Prussian, who, according to his friend's showing, is something of a brute and a great deal of a bore, is amused at the change of opinion that has lately taken place in England in reference to his country, and he attributes it, as Mr. Arnold does himself, to the simple fact that Prussia has been successful in her attack upon Austria. Mr. Matthew Arnold and his Prussian friend are so utterly wrong on this point that we might almost decline to follow them any further, except to remark that, in the considerations on the future of

Europe, upon which they afterwards enter, they continue to show either their inability to understand English views or their determination to misrepresent them. Thus, Mr. Arnold and his Prussian friend—who, by-the-way, support one another in the most admirable manner—will have it that England meanly and selfishly wishes to see a strong Germany opposed to a strong France, in the hope that they may "tear one another's throats" for the possession of the Rhine provinces; whereas, as Mr. Goldwin Smith points



THE GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION: FORCING AN ENTRANCE INTO THE PARK NEAR THE MARBLE ARCH,



out in the *Daily News*, what the English Liberals who approve the idea of a united Germany really desire is to see the consolidation of a German State sufficiently powerful to hold France in check and to convince its Government of the absurdity of indulging any longer in those schemes of aggrandisement which were so tempting to the ambition of Louis XIV. and of the first Napoleon.

It is not important to consider whether the base motives attributed to us by Mr. Matthew Arnold and his Prussian friend are really entertained by Englishmen or not; but it is quite worth while to inquire whether we are right or wrong in leaning to the Prussian side in a conflict of which the result will evidently be to change the whole constitution of Germany and to make Prussia one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, State in Europe. Mr. Matthew Arnold and his Prussian friend blame us for not having sympathised with the Prussians from the beginning, and they also prove to us that, as far as our own interests are concerned, we need not be in any hurry to sympathise with them now, inasmuch as they will never dream of opposing intellectual and democratic France, but are much more likely to be hostile to unintellectual and aristocratic England. According, then, to Mr. Arnold, who is nothing if not paradoxical, we are wrong in every way. We are wrong because we did not support Prussia from the beginning, and we are lamentably wrong if we think the Power we ought to have supported will ever be our friend—even in the sense in which the oft-quoted Prussian is Mr. Arnold's friend!

On the other hand, Mr. Goldwin Smith does not believe in an alliance based upon the principle of "intellect," or what Mr. Matthew Arnold chooses to call "*geist*." He knows that France has constantly been striving to extend her territory in the direction of Germany, and he thinks Lord Chatham was wise in encouraging the formation, and even in helping to form, a Protestant North-German Power weighty enough to act as a counterpoise to France.

The feeling of Englishmen in regard to Prussia has certainly undergone a very remarkable change during the last few weeks. But the change may be fairly and creditably accounted for; and before anyone accuses the English of inconsistency, or, worse still, of falling down and worshipping the idol of success, he will do well to remember that the Prussians themselves were against the war before it began, not because they objected to fight Austria, not because they were unwilling to fight on behalf of a united Germany, but because, like English lookers-on, they were opposed to the despotism of Bismarck. It seemed to us that Bismarck wished to engage his country in a foreign war that he might with more ease and with more apparent reason maintain despotism at home. We saw that he was determined to pick a quarrel with Austria; we saw with what little ceremony, when the war began, he dethroned the German Sovereigns who were opposed to his policy. But what we could not know, until some time after the event, was that, whatever the German Sovereigns might say, the German people received the Prussian soldiers everywhere with the greatest good-will, and that, once fairly commenced, the war was looked upon by all engaged in it, or affected by it, as a national German war, or, at the very least, as a national north-German war.

Then we have naturally been unable to refuse our admiration to a Government which has not only sent a magnificent army into the field, well armed, well supplied, and most ably led, but has also taken care that its troops should commit none of those horrors with which heretofore the very name of war had been inseparably associated. In this German war we have had no sacking of towns, though towns have been taken by assault; and we have had no villages burned, with the exception of villages that caught fire by accident. No more hotly-contested battles than some of those which have taken place between the Prussians and Austrians were ever fought; but after each victory the strictest discipline has been maintained. This has given us a higher opinion than we ever had before, not only of the Prussian Government and the Prussian army, but also, and above all, of the Prussian people which the army so well represents.

As to the important question whether or not the formation of a strong Protestant Power in Germany is likely to be beneficial to English interests, it is satisfactory to find that, while the leading members of the present Government are nearly dumb on the subject, Mr. Gladstone is a firm believer in the policy which was believed in and pursued a century ago by Chatham. It cannot be denied, however, that the spectacle of a powerful Prussia side by side with a powerful France is one that may be looked at in two different ways. If, aggrandised, Prussia will make it her duty to keep Russia in check on one side and France on the other, and will content herself with this useful function, then it will be delightful for England, and we shall go on making money and be happy ever afterwards. This is quite possible; and, seriously, this is what we have to hope for. But, if Prussia should do what, in the course of her brief history, she has often done before—if she should ally herself with her strong neighbours, with a view to the partitioning of the weak, then we might have occasion to regret the "formation of a strong Protestant Power in Germany," which seems such a desirable thing just now. Prussia, which joined Russia in partitioning Poland, and Austria in dismembering Denmark, may some day unite with France in dividing Belgium. Against such a danger as this it is, of course, impossible to guard; but that the danger itself is not impossible it may be well to remember.

SIR HUGH ROSE has determined to assume the title of Strathairn, from an ancient seat of his family, the Roses of Kilravock, near Inverness.

## THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

(From the Times.)

THE grand demonstration in favour of Parliamentary reform has not terminated so peaceably as its promoters anticipated. When it became known that the police had received instructions to prevent the meeting being held in Hyde Park a written notice was forwarded by the "Demonstration Committee" to the various sub-committees to the effect that the members were to march in procession to the park, and, if prevented from entering it, were then to form four deep and proceed, by way of Grosvenor-place, Victoria-street, and past the Houses of Parliament, to Trafalgar-square. The notice also alluded to the circumstance of the police acting under the orders of a Tory Government, and concluded by exhorting those to whom it was addressed to show by their peaceable and orderly conduct that they were determined to have manhood suffrage and the ballot. In accordance with previous arrangements, processions were formed shortly after five o'clock on Monday afternoon in the different metropolitan districts included within the operations of the Reform League. The preliminary proceedings at Clerkenwell-green were almost an exact counterpart of what took place at the other starting-places. At half-past four o'clock about fifty persons were collected round an empty waggon near the drinking-fountain. This crowd gradually increased, until, at half-past five, some two or three hundred people were collected round the waggon, which was taken possession of by the leaders of the expedition, who were distinguishable by their wearing red sashes and other badges of office. A Mr. Coffey commenced the proceedings by delivering a speech in which he denounced the conduct of the Government in giving orders to close Hyde Park against the advocates of Reform, and declared that the Reform League were fully determined to have the question tried whether the parks were the property of the Crown, or of the people, who paid for them. He trusted, however, that the people would go quietly and use no violence whatever. No amount of advertising, he observed, could have made the meeting so generally known as the notice which had been issued by Sir Richard Mayne. After some severe remarks on the aristocracy in general and the Earl of Shaftesbury in particular, Mr. Coffey concluded amid general cheering by declaring his belief that if the people did not get the right of voting the sooner they left the country by millions the better. Some other speeches were delivered, and then the audience formed in procession, and, preceded by a drum-and-fife band, marched through Hatton-garden to Holborn, and thence along Oxford-street to the Marble Arch. During its progress through the City the procession met with no interruption, owing to the conduct of the City police, who caused vehicles to stop until it had passed by. The Reformers complained, however, that as soon as they had got beyond Holborn-bars very little attention was paid to their comfort and convenience by the metropolitan police, who sought rather to prevent any undue obstruction of the ordinary traffic.

Meanwhile, vast crowds had collected in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park. A force of foot and mounted police, numbering 1600 or 1800, was here assembled under the direction of Sir Richard Mayne and Captain Harris, and at five o'clock the gates were closed. Before that hour a considerable number of people had collected inside in order to witness what was about to take place, and these were permitted to remain there. Outside, the throng was, as might be supposed, much greater. Masses of people had assembled at all the approaches. The Marble Arch was the centre of attraction, and for an hour or two previous to the proposed commencement of the demonstration the traffic was seriously impeded. The windows and balconies of the neighbouring houses were also crowded with spectators. Shortly after seven o'clock Mr. Edmond Beales, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, and other leading members of the Reform League, in a line of cabs, which headed the Clerkenwell, Islington, and other processions, advanced to the arch, and the sub-committee having succeeded in making a clear passage, Mr. Beales and his friends went up to the police, who were drawn up in line, staves in hand, some of them being mounted. The crowd immediately closed in, and endeavoured by an "ugly rush" to effect admission. The police used their staves freely to defeat this attempt, and it is stated that both Mr. Beales and Colonel Dickson were struck in the scuffle. At any rate, after being refused admission, and having thus raised the question in the form they desired, they went back to their vehicles, and with some difficulty managed to make their way through the crowd in order to proceed to Trafalgar-square, there to hold the meeting, according to the programme which had been laid down.

Printed bills were distributed among the various detachments as they came up from Clerkenwell, Southwark, Finsbury, &c., directing them not to attempt to force an entrance into the park, but to proceed to Trafalgar-square. It is much easier, however, to collect throngs of people than to keep them in leading-strings when collected; and a large portion of the "masses" were not disposed to follow implicitly the instructions of their leaders. The gates, it is true, were strongly fortified; but to throw down the railings seemed a feasible undertaking, and this was promptly attempted. The police, indeed, hastened to every point that was attacked, and for a short time kept the multitude at bay; but their numbers were utterly insufficient to guard so long a line of frontier, and breach after breach was made, the stonework, together with the railings, yielding easily to the pressure of the crowd. The first opening was made in the Bayswater-road, where the police, rushing to the spot, prevented for a time any considerable influx of people; but they could not be ubiquitous, and along Park-lane especially a great extent of railing was speedily overturned, till in the end the crowd entered *ad libitum*. A good deal of scuffling attended these incursions. The police brought their truncheons into active use, and a number of the "roughs" were somewhat severely handled. One man, who was stated to be a mechanic named Field, received serious injury on the head, and was carried off insensible to St. George's Hospital. It is said that he had just thrown a brickbat at a policeman. A man named Tyler, living at New-road, Chelsea, also received blows on the head, and was taken to the hospital, as were likewise others whose injuries were of a less serious character. The police, on the other hand, did not come off unscathed. One of them, named Penny, received a thrust in the side from an iron bar; another was knocked off his horse by sticks and stones, and several others sustained slight injuries. Stones were thrown at Sir Richard Mayne, who, as well as his men, was much hooted. Between forty and fifty persons were taken into custody in the vicinity of the Marble Arch, and about as many more at the other approaches. Many of the leaders of the crowd exerted themselves to prevent a breach of the peace; and Mr. Bradlaugh got considerably hustled for so doing, falling under the suspicion of being a Government spy. About eight o'clock a company of the Grenadier Guards and a troop of the Life Guards entered the park; but it was then too late to prevent the influx of people, for, though the gates were still jealously guarded, breaches had been effected in every direction in the palings, and the military, who were loudly cheered by the crowd, confined themselves to manœuvres the only effect of which was to oblige the mob occasionally to shift their position. The numbers in the park were by this time very large; and although, of course, there were a considerable number of "roughs," who look on the police as their natural enemies, many of the persons present appeared to be quiet and respectably-dressed people, who had been simply attracted by curiosity, and showed no uproarious or even any political proclivities. Speeches were made at various spots—one of the orators being a Miss Harriet Laws, who delivered a very fervid address on the political and social rights of the people.

At one of the meetings, held near the Marble Arch the following resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Cuthbertson, seconded by Mr. Tomkins:—

That this meeting condemns, in the most emphatic and unqualified terms, the attempt on the part of the Ministry to rule the country by force, and the recklessness in compromising the dignity of the Government by wantonly provoking a collision between the people and the officers appointed to keep the peace; and resolves that a deputation of not more than six persons wait on her Majesty with a petition, signed by the chairman, in the name of the meeting, requesting the dismissal of Earl Derby and his colleagues, and the appointment of a Ministry who have a better appreciation of the value of the lives of her Majesty's subjects, and of what is due to their own high office.

None of the speakers, male or female, were interrupted by the police. By this time darkness was drawing on, and the crowd rapidly thinned, until, at about ten o'clock, only a very few persons remained in the park.

With regard to the proceedings of that section of the reformers who adhered to their original programme, it is sufficient to state that, on arriving opposite New Palace-yard, some of the more violent of the party attempted to get over the railings into the square, but in this attempt they were completely foiled by the police, who were posted in the inclosure. At this point there was much cheering, and among the shouts could be distinguished the name of Mr. Bright, a reprint of whose letter in the *Times* of yesterday had been extensively circulated during the day. Another party passed by the Carlton Club, where they raised a storm of hisses, and the Reform Club, where they indulged in the most uproarious cheering, which was renewed when some of the members waved their handkerchiefs and gave other signs of approval. Arrived at Trafalgar-square, Mr. Beales ascended the base of Nelson's column and commenced haranguing the crowd, who occupied the bas-reliefs on the column and every other position from which a good view could be obtained. Two fellows, for instance, clambered up the statue of King Charles I., and caused considerable merriment by significantly pointing to the head of that unfortunate Monarch. Mr. Beales was followed by several other gentlemen, who all concurred in condemning the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne and the Home Secretary. Two other meetings were also held in the square, under the presidency of Messrs. Howell and Cremer. This part of the proceedings, however, was exceedingly tame after the exciting scene which had been enacted in the park, and the fatigued audiences were glad to get back as soon as possible to the various public-houses which serve as their head-quarters.

### STATE OF AFFAIRS ON TUESDAY.

Hyde Park was, on Tuesday, the resort of a large number of persons anxious to see the extent of the mischief which had been done on the previous night. They found all the Park-lane railings thrown down, great gaps in the Bayswater-road, and one or two of smaller dimensions in Piccadilly. The flower-beds were for the most part scarcely injured at all; and, indeed, everything bore testimony to the good-humour of the crowd which had on the previous evening overwhelmed the police and made good an entrance into the park. About noon a gang of roughs busied themselves with destroying flowers and shrubs and railings, and for the time there was no one—policeman or parkkeeper—to interfere. Presently, however, the police arrived, and went to work in the most indiscriminating manner, driving out of the park not only the roughs but a large number of respectable people, upon whom they laid about with their truncheons in the most unmerciful manner. As they charged the roughs those individuals scattered, but, gathering again, pelted "the force" with sticks and stones. Then the police, having no one to oppose them, made charges on any groups of persons they could see, and contrived to do a great deal of running and create a good deal of laughter. This went on to late in the afternoon, and grew worse in the evening. Then again the military were called out, and the police distinguished themselves still more by assaulting women and girls.

### ABDICATION OF MR. WALPOLE.

In compliance with a request from Mr. Walpole, Mr. Beales and other members of the Reform League waited upon the Home Secretary on Wednesday. Mr. Beales represented that the information he had received led him to believe that the brutalities of the police had so much exasperated the people that there was every prospect of most serious disturbances. He suggested that the police and the military should be withdrawn, and that an undertaking should be given that he should have every facility for raising the legal question as to the right of the people to the parks. After other gentlemen had spoken, Mr. Walpole, who wept, gave in. He would afford every facility for the trial of the right of the people; he would withdraw the police and the military, simply holding them in reserve; and he would leave to the Reform League the task of maintaining order. Mr. Beales would not undertake that order should be preserved, but he would undertake that the Reform League should do all in its power to maintain it. The evening showed the wisdom of the course Mr. Beales and his friends had suggested. Dense crowds of people flocked to the park where neither police nor military were to be seen. Mr. Beales and other members of the league addressed the people, informing them of the result of the deputation in the afternoon. Placards also were posted about announcing that the right to meet in the park would be tried, and that meantime no meetings would be held without permission. The result of these proceedings was very striking. There were no police and there was no fighting. Some boys set fire to a tree, but they were speedily scattered by the orderly working men.

Some misunderstanding appears to have arisen as to holding a meeting in the park next Monday, and on Thursday morning the following paragraph appeared in the *Times*:—"A placard having been extensively circulated on the part of the Reform League to the effect that, in consequence of an agreement with the Government, every facility would be given to try the legal question of the right of the public to free admission to the parks for any purpose, no further attempt would be made to hold a meeting in Hyde Park, except only on next Monday afternoon, and such placard leading to the inference that the consent of the Government had been given to such meeting, we are authorised to state that no such consent has been given; and that on an application from the leaders of the league to be allowed to hold such meeting by permission of the Crown, they were asked by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to prefer their request in writing, in order that they might receive a written reply."

### NOTES BY OUR ARTIST.

Monday, the 23rd of July, will be long remembered by the people of England as the day upon which the Tory Government, after insulting and taunting them with not wanting reform, strove to deprive them of the only means—that of a great public meeting—of making known to those in power that they were thoroughly in earnest upon the question.

On Monday, then, the members of the Reform League, accompanied by thousands of persons, proceeded to Hyde Park to hold their meeting. How they were met I will now relate.

Outside the gates of the Marble Arch was placed a strong cordon of mounted and foot police; inside was another line; behind them a semicircular space, containing the reserve—the whole commanded by Sir Richard Mayne and Captain Harris. Before six o'clock thousands of people had assembled, and, as usual, there was a great noise; but good-humour certainly prevailed. The police were "chaffed" and applauded, while clumsily going through some evolutions. We all waited as quietly as such a vast concourse could for the approach of the procession. The crowd along Park-lane had increased to a fearful extent, carts, cabs, and omnibuses, each forming the base of a huge human pyramid, were firmly packed in a dense mob, who joked through the railings at the police in the inclosure, stationed there to prevent any getting over. Still we waited, as we might have waited to see the Queen or the Princess of Wales. The sun was shining, and little girls were skipping under the trees. Suddenly a hoarse roar was heard from the direction of Stanhope-gate, and all heads were turned that way. A mounted officer rode at full speed to Sir R. Mayne, who instantly headed a strong body of mounted police and galloped to the scene of action. The crowd had forced an entrance to the park by tearing down the iron railings; and, as the police drew their staves and knocked about in a most reckless manner, the people, in self-defence, assailed them with stones, and, in consequence, many and dangerous wounds were given and received. When the people saw that their heads were to be broken if they attempted to enter, they grew serious, and began to annoy their enemies. More stones were thrown, and in return those who had hold of the railings had their fingers smashed; but a great number got in, and when Sir R. Mayne was returning to his former position brickbats were hurled over the trees, raising the dust and startling the horses. After enduring this for a time,



he ordered a charge to be made, and down the police went at full speed along the road and under the trees into the midst of a thick crowd, riding people down without remorse; while the foot police, at the "double," rushed in and struck at every head within reach. The crowd outside was getting very excited, and when the wounded persons were brought, staggering and faint from loss of blood, from under the trees, the police were hooted and yelled at by the spectators of the result of their brutal attack. Several more attempts were made to force a passage, but without success. The noise continued to increase until the approach of a procession up the Bayswater-road, when it became positively deafening. They continued their march up to the gates of the Marble Arch, when they were charged upon by the mounted police; their banner was seized and carried into the inclosure in triumph, where it was gazed upon by Sir Richard with great satisfaction. Shortly after this daring and gallant act a band was heard, and the faces of the people who covered the housetops were all turned down Oxford-street, and cries of "They're coming!" passed from group to group. The police closed up, and Sir R. Mayne rode backwards and forwards, with some crushed papers in his hand, with the evident determination to do all he could to oppose an entry. By the shouts we knew that they were getting nearer, until at last the head of the procession halted, with their banners, before the gates. Mr. Beales then stepped from his carriage and, requesting silence, demanded admittance to the park. It was denied. Whereupon he raised his arm to proceed, when he was forced back by the police, had his coat torn, and was roughly handled. They then turned back, intending to go to Trafalgar-square; a portion, however, turned down Park-lane, and got fixed in the crowd. The people were by this time so closely wedged along the railings that at last the latter began to yield. This suggested the idea of having them down, and, amidst the shouts of those behind, the front rank worked them backwards and forwards until over they went—men, women, railing, stone, and all—crash into the shrubs below, a fall of between 5 ft. and 6 ft. The pressure was so great that a Hanson cab was carried and forced over, the persons on it falling off in all directions. Another crash, and down came a cart; the horse had fortunately been taken out. Now came the most brutal, dastardly, and disgraceful part of the proceeding. When the railings gave way those in front were forced off the pavement down into the bushes below, and, in order to prevent having their legs broken between the iron bars, they were obliged to make a leap to clear them. Down they went in dozens, stumbling in all directions. The police were ordered to charge, and if they did not like their task, *appearances are indeed deceptive*. With a flying leap they entered the shrubbery, the branches swaying to and fro, and dozens of bludgeons appeared high in the air presently to descend upon as many heads. They worked at it with a will; it was a most sickening sight. Men who were pushed over rushed through the bushes, to be met by a knock-down blow; as fast as they appeared they were felled. I saw one, an intelligent working man, bare-headed, offering no resistance, struck down by a policeman; he staggered, and fell over the wire fence; he tried again to rise, when a park-keeper felled him by a murderous and most cowardly blow on the back of his head; he fell to the ground, apparently dead, and covered with blood. Individuals continued dropping down, being pushed from behind, and the police, amidst the groans and hisses of the crowd, worked away with unabated ferocity. One young and respectable man made an effort to run through, but they brought him down with unerring precision and speedily converted him into a staggering idiot, with blood streaming from the back of his head down to his waist. At the sight of him a lady, who was standing by me with her son, burst into tears and could scarcely stand. Every few seconds fresh victims were brought past, all with the appearance of having recently bathed, the hair was so straightened and dripping with blood, and all with that fearful expression of idiotcy. But it was all useless: down went more railings—at every fall peals of cheering and waving of hats. Rock—rock to and fro—crash—"down again!" until into the inclosure the people poured. Still the police worked; hundreds pressed on, but the outsiders were laid senseless; still on they came too strong to be stopped. The banners, now upright, now falling, again erect, swaying with the tide as it rolled into the park, the air ringing with the exultant cheer of "Victory!" The Guards entered the park at this time, and were received with cheers. While the fighting was going on in Sir R. Mayne's front, thousands had entered at the rear of his position. By midnight the gates at the Marble Arch were as useless as though standing on Salisbury Plain, the railing being levelled all round the park.

The illustrations portray scenes which actually occurred—the one incident near the Marble Arch and the other at Stanhope-gate, Bayswater-road.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### SPAIN.

The Queen has ordered the taxes on the private property of the Crown to be paid six and twelve months in advance, declaring that she wishes to share the sacrifices borne by her faithful subjects.

The Captain-General of Madrid has issued an order commanding all arms to be delivered up to the authorities within forty-eight hours.

### ITALY.

The decree organising the provisional administration of Venetia and appointing special commissioners for the purpose, has been officially published at Florence. The Marquis Pepoli has been appointed Italian Commissioner at Padua, Signor Mordini at Vicenza, and Signor Allievi at Rovigo.

Prince Carignano and the Minister of War have sent their congratulations to Garibaldi upon the victories achieved by the volunteers at Ampola and Condino.

Twelve thousand Austrians have left Trent for Innsbruck.

### TURKEY.

The Paris journals publish intelligence from Constantinople asserting that the foreign Ambassadors in that capital have complained of the non-payment by the Porte of the July half-yearly dividends of the Turkish Consolidated Debt, and demanded that solid guarantees should be given for the payment of the same in October. The Turkish Ministry maintained that no one had the right to exact such guarantees. A difference of opinion was said to prevail in the Cabinet, and a change of Ministry is expected.

### AMERICA.

We have intelligence from New York to the 13th inst.

The breach was said to be widening between Congress and the President, who was reported to be preparing a veto upon the new Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Postmaster-General Dennison had resigned on account of political differences with the President, and it was reported that Messrs. Stanton, Harland, and Speed would also resign, for the same reason. Secretary Seward and the other members of the Cabinet would remain in office and support the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

A Radical Convention, in opposition to the Union Convention, had been called by the prominent Southern Radicals, to meet at Philadelphia in September. It will be supported by the members of Congress opposed to the President, while those members favouring the President's policy will support the Union Convention.

The Republican members of Congress had held a caucus, and proposed that if the House of Representatives adjourned the Senate should continue in Session, to prevent the President from removing or appointing office-holders without Congressional consent. A Committee was appointed to report upon the questions involved. President Johnson and the Philadelphia National Convention were bitterly denounced.

Stephens had issued an address to the Fenians in Boston repeating the assertion that he would be fighting British troops in Ireland within a year. Roberts had been again arrested, but subsequently released on bail being furnished to the amount of 5000 dols, that he

would appear before the October Term Circuit Court to answer the charge of breach of the neutrality laws.

### CANADA.

The resolutions on which it is intended to base the local Constitutions of Upper and Lower Canada under confederation have been laid before the Legislature. For Lower Canada there are to be two chambers—one elected, and the other nominated by the Crown for life. In Upper Canada there is to be only one chamber of eighty-two members. In each province there is to be a responsible Government.

### THE WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

THE Emperor Napoleon has at length succeeded in obtaining the consent of the belligerents to an armistice, to date, in the case of Prussia and Austria, from Sunday last, and in that of Italy from Wednesday. Preliminaries of peace have also been agreed upon, which are alleged to be somewhat to the following effect:—

"Prussia to annex the Elbe duchies, the southern part of Hanover, and Electoral Hesse, so as to establish a large and easy communication between the whole of her territories. All the States to the north of the Maine to form a confederation, of which Prussia should have the perpetual presidency, which she should represent abroad, and of which the military forces, organised in the same way as her own army, should be placed under her command. The States to the south of the Maine to be at liberty to form among themselves a distinct confederation, to which Austria, by reason of her German territories, should be admitted. Should these two confederations think fit to establish relations between each other for affairs common to both, by means of a reunion of Plenipotentiaries or a Diet, the presidency to belong to Prussia, and the votes to be so arranged as to give ten to the northern confederation and six to the southern. Austria to preserve the whole of her territory, with the exception of Venetia, which would be handed over to Italy. Austria to pay to Prussia a war indemnity of 200,000,000 francs, but in this sum would be considered the portion of the Austrian debt which Italy would take upon herself by reason of the cession of Venetia."

Whether these be the terms or not, it is certain that Prussia has stipulated for the exclusion of Austria from the German confederation, and it is understood that the Emperor Francis Joseph has agreed to this.

It seems, however, that Prussia is granting no armistice to the Federals and Bavarians. They are to be pushed hard. General Manteuffel presses with heavy hand on the citizens of Frankfurt, and it is said that one of the burgomasters of the city has committed suicide in order to avoid furnishing the Prussians with information which would facilitate the collection of the contributions levied on the inhabitants. General Manteuffel, it is alleged, threatened to bombard the town if the contribution were not paid. This, however, is officially denied from Berlin. The Prussians have left Frankfurt with only a garrison and marched south. In all probability they are seeking another battle with the Federal troops, which, to the number of 120,000 to 130,000 strong, are being concentrated south of the Maine. The Emperor of the French is stated to have remonstrated, through the telegraph, with the King of Prussia against the proceedings of his Generals at Frankfurt.

The German Princes who have been dispossessed of their territories by the victorious arms of Prussia are about to hold a conference for the protection of their interests. A Berlin telegram says it is rumoured that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha will receive an increase of territory under the new confederation.

The armistice did not come one day too soon to save Austria from a final catastrophe. On Sunday two Prussian divisions are said to have defeated an Austrian force of 35,000 men before Presburg. The conquerors had advanced to a distance of less than two miles from the city, which could hardly have failed to fall into their hands, when the announcement of the conclusion of a truce compelled them to fall back on the line at Stampfen assigned to them by the terms of the agreement for a suspension of hostilities. In the south the Medici division of the Italian army, which, coming up from Bassano and Belluno, had gained the entrance of the Valsugana at Primolano, forced its way through the defiles of that valley as far as Borgo and Levico, storming the Austrian positions by splendid fighting, and invading the Austrian Tyrol to within about twelve miles of Trent. Yet one day more of such a contest, and the Italians would have found themselves in full possession of the Southern Tyrol, and the Prussians, masters of the passes of the Danube at Presburg and Krems, would have threatened Vienna on the east and west, and on both sides of the great river.

The Italian fleet has been in action. After silencing the forts on Lissa, the Admirals were about to land troops when the Austrian squadron was signalled. The Austrian accounts say that two attempts to land troops were repulsed by the garrison. Of this, however, the Italian reports make no mention. However, on Friday week the Austrian fleet, under Admiral Tegethoff, came up, and an action began. The accounts to hand vary materially. That from Vienna asserts that as the result of the action the Italian fleet was driven off; that from Florence says the Austrian fleet was driven off and the Italian fleet remained mistress of the situation. The two accounts agree upon one point—namely, that two of the Italian fleet were sunk. These were the iron-clad line-of-battle ship *Rè d'Italia* which was run down by the *Ferdinand Max*, and the iron-clad gunboat *Palestro*, which was set on fire and blew up. Her crew refused to leave her, and died shouting patriotic cries. Some of the crew of the *Rè d'Italia* were picked up by the *Vittorio Emanuele*. The Austrian accounts say that the line-of-battle ship *Kaiser* was very roughly handled by the Italians. She lost twenty-two men killed and eighty-two wounded. We are not informed whether the *Kaiser* was the ship on which Admiral Tegethoff hoisted his flag; but that seems not unlikely. Admiral Persano hoisted his on board the *Affondatore*, a most powerful iron-clad ram, built not long since by the Millwall Shipbuilding Company. It is stated that she destroyed the stern of the Austrian Admiral's ship. But the injury could not be very severe, or the vessel must have sunk. The Austrians say their fleet was comparatively little injured and was fit for action at the close. The Italians say that it was much damaged; that two or three ships were sunk, and that the Austrians retreated to Lesina, a large island nearly due east of Lissa. The details of this naval action will be looked for with interest, for it is the first where a number of ironclads have been engaged in a fight at sea.

### THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE Wimbledon meeting of 1866, from first to last the most successful held by the National Rifle Association, closed on Saturday last with corresponding éclat. Though thunderstorms had swept the common but two days before the meeting fairly opened, not a drop of rain fell during the fortnight covered by the proceedings; not a gale of wind interfered with the excellence of the shooting. Nothing worthy of being called "a hitch" obstructed the smooth progress of the competitions, and, happily, there was not one serious accident reported, even after the review. More competitors came to reside in camp; the regimental quarters were larger and more numerous; the public, who in previous years had regarded Wimbledon much as intending tourists regard routes that may be attractive but rarely travelled, came down in daily increasing numbers; and, finally, the prizes were distributed by the Princess of Wales.

In front of the great central tent a special marquee was erected for the accommodation of the Royal party, furnished with chairs, some of state and some for comfort, the turf being covered with crimson cloth and Turkey carpeting. Right and left of the Royal marquee were tables, or wings, on which the more massive and costly of the prizes in the gift of the association were displayed. In rear of the marquee a guard of honour, furnished by contingents from all the battalions in the regimental camp—viz., the Civil Service, 1st Surrey, London Rifle Brigade, Queen's Westminster, Victorias, 19th

Middlesex, and London Scottish—was commanded by the senior Lieutenant-Colonel present. The winners of the principal prizes were drawn up by Captain Mildmay in proper order of precedence on the right of the marquee; and during the interval preceding the arrival of the Royal party these favourites of fortune were the objects of close attention on the part of the spectators.

A little before five o'clock a movement at the carriage entrance, with the accompanying cheers, betokened the approach of the Royal party. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales drove upon the ground in an open carriage and four, with outriders, and were received with presented arms by the guard of honour, the band playing the National Anthem, and the spectators rising from their seats. Having acknowledged the respectful greetings of the company assembled in the marquee, her Royal Highness, who wore a blue transparent dress over blue silk, trimmed with white, and a bonnet to match, was conducted to the seat of honour. The ceremony commenced with a short introductory statement on the part of Lord Elcho, who apprised the assembly of the great success of the meeting, of the presence of the different members of the Royal family, and of the signal honour which her Royal Highness was about to confer on the association by presenting the prizes in person to the successful competitors.

These gentlemen were accordingly called forward in turn, Captain Mildmay, the secretary of the association, presenting the objects of value successively to her Royal Highness, by whom they were then placed in the hands of the proper recipients. In some cases, such, for instance, as the Enfield international trophy, the size and massiveness of the prize prevented the Princess from doing more than gracefully pointing to them; but in every case where manual delivery was possible her Royal Highness exerted herself to enhance the value of the distinction. Mr. Fletcher, of Liverpool, in plain clothes, but with the badge of the English eight upon his arm, led the procession, which was closed by Private Cameron, in the kilted uniform of the 6th Inverness-shire, the winner of the Queen's prize. Obviously none but the more conspicuous prizes could be presented, or the ceremony would have been too protracted. The limitation, in particular cases, however, was not without its attendant hardships. Major Leech, for instance, as captain of the Irish twenty, passed in front of the Royal marquee to receive, on the part of Ireland, the beautiful international trophy to which the shooting of his countryman, Mr. Hopkins, entitled the country; but for himself he obtained nothing. Had the money prizes been distributed at the same time, he would have received from the Princess of Wales the value of one of the principal cartons prizes. A deputation attended from Harrow to receive the Ashburton shield and Spencer cup; another from Oxford to carry off the Chancellor's plate; but an incident which gave rise to much laughter and cheering was when the members of the Scottish eight, having had delivered over to them the Elcho challenge shield, shouldered it, in business-like fashion, and set out with a steady pace, as if about to carry it straight to Scotland. Lord Bury, quitting the guard of honour for a moment, cantered up on horseback and dismounted to receive the first prize which he had gained in the Albert competition, and then returned at once to his post. Mr. E. Ross is never content with a single place in the prize list; he made no less than three appearances in front of the marquee. The China challenge cup, value £525, has not reached this country yet, and could not, therefore, be delivered to the Staffordshire battalion; but, judging from the specimen of Chinese work already in the hands of one volunteer corps, when it does arrive it will be, perhaps, the richest trophy in the gift of the association. Colonel Lindsay, of the St. George's corps, to whom belongs the credit of providing a popular and productive prize competition, came forward as usual to place in the hands of the association the proceeds of the entries, handing over this year a purse containing 177 "dragon sovereigns." The last of the prize winners, as already stated, was Private Angus Cameron, an active little Highlander, aged nineteen, who received with capital bearing and self-composure the gift and congratulations of the Princess, to which were added the cordial cheering of the spectators, and a hearty and fatherly reception by Captain Horatio Ross on the part of his fellow-countrymen.

The distribution of prizes ended, the spectators, at the invitation of Lord Elcho, united in cheering the Princess of Wales with unmistakable earnestness and satisfaction. Loud cheers were also given for the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, for Lord Elcho himself, and, finally, for the Queen. Mounting their carriages, the Royal party drove to the Cottage, where, for about an hour, they remained the guests of Lord Spencer and Lord Elcho, while the preparations for the review were going forward.

#### THE REVIEW.

Before the prizes had been all conferred the common presented a scene of much animation. Not merely was there a gathering inside the inclosure at every point where it might be supposed that a favourable view of the proceedings could be obtained, but cavalry, artillery, and infantry were actually marching over the plain before the Royal party quitted the marquee. It was necessarily late before the review commenced. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, arrived shortly after six o'clock, and was accompanied by General Sir Hope Grant, Major-General Lord W. Paulet, Major-General Sir David Russell, C.B., Colonel Tyrwhitt; Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers; Colonel Wright, Metropolitan Inspector, and staff. Lord Cardigan, Colonel M'Murdo, and other officers were also on the ground. Lord Elcho, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Bury, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Grosvenor, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bigge acted as brigadiers, and no time was lost in commencing operations, firing having begun some time before the last of the corps took up the position assigned to it. The plan of operations differed from that adopted on former occasions, the volunteers acting as a single force instead of in opposing divisions. The ground was kept on this occasion by a squadron of cavalry, and the mounted police, under Superintendent Brett, being thus reinforced, there was none of that crowding forward of spectators, interfering so sadly with the evolutions and spoiling the effect of the really admirable review-ground at Wimbledon. In the first instance line was formed at the Wimbledon side of the common; but, to repulse a supposed flank attack, fire was changed, and the entire force brought to the crest of the valley separating the level common from the ridge, on the crest of which most of the rifle-batts are erected. A very smart artillery fire was here maintained, extremely creditable to those corps engaged (the Hon. Artillery, 2nd Surrey Battery, 1st Middlesex Brigade, and 1st London Artillery); and next, one of the most picturesque movements of the day, the London Scottish's, 3rd London, and Engineers drove an imaginary line of skirmishers from the butts. Heavy and well-sustained firing from the 1st City of London and the artillery closed the movements at this point. A general retreat across the common was ordered, and by this means a proper disposition of the regiments was effected, and the march-past commenced. During the evolutions the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Lady C. Grosvenor, and Lady Spencer, had been driving about through the ranks in an open carriage.

The Prince of Wales meanwhile had laid aside his civilian costume, worn at the earlier ceremony, and appeared on horseback, with the Commander-in-Chief, in the uniform of his half-pay rank. The Royal party having taken their places at the staff, the march-past was steadily performed, and more than the usual cordiality of cheering was accorded to Lord Elcho and the London Scottish, and likewise to the London Irish. Our favourite corps were noticed with approval, but in the case of the two former there appeared to be a special warmth of reception.

The Royal party remained to dinner at the Cottage, and at ten o'clock a display of fireworks, including the now celebrated "Jennison balloon," was made in their honour.

#### THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Her Majesty's prize this year was more disappointed all calculations of the small-bore shots, and fell to the lot of a volunteer



who never till this competition handled anything better than a rack rifle. In the history of shooting at Wimbledon this affinity of her Majesty's prize with the humble rank and file is certainly remarkable. Expert riflemen, with full command of time and money, may practise shooting till it becomes a science in their hands, gunmakers may labour to produce sights warranted almost to win the prize themselves; but still, upon the field at Wimbledon, all these ingenious contrivances somehow fail in their object, and the prize is carried off by the steady Enfield shot, who is not accustomed to depend for success upon refined mechanical aids. The case of the Queen's prizeman for 1866 is a striking proof that at Wimbledon there is for every one a clear stage and no favour. The winner, Private Angus Cameron, of the 6th Inverness Rifles, is a good specimen of the active northern volunteer. Only nineteen years of age, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and wearing the kilt, he is the model of a Highland light infantry skirmisher. Two years ago he became a volunteer, and in his first year's service obtained the marksman's badge, but never till this meeting shot with any other weapon than an Enfield rifle, or at a range greater than 800 yards. All the additional information that it is necessary, or indeed possible to give, is that Private Cameron resides at Kingussie, Inverness-shire, and acts as assistant in business to his brother. His score of sixty-nine was in excess of his most fortunate rivals by no less than three points; and, in further proof of the excellence of his shooting, it may be added that the gold medal last year was won with 64 points by Private Sherman. As soon as the competition had closed, and the identity of the winner was ascertained, he was caught up in the arms of his countrymen and hurried off to the camp, preceded in orthodox fashion by the "bull's-eye" flag of victory. Turning a corner sharply into the mill-yard, the procession was lost for a few minutes to the gaze of the general

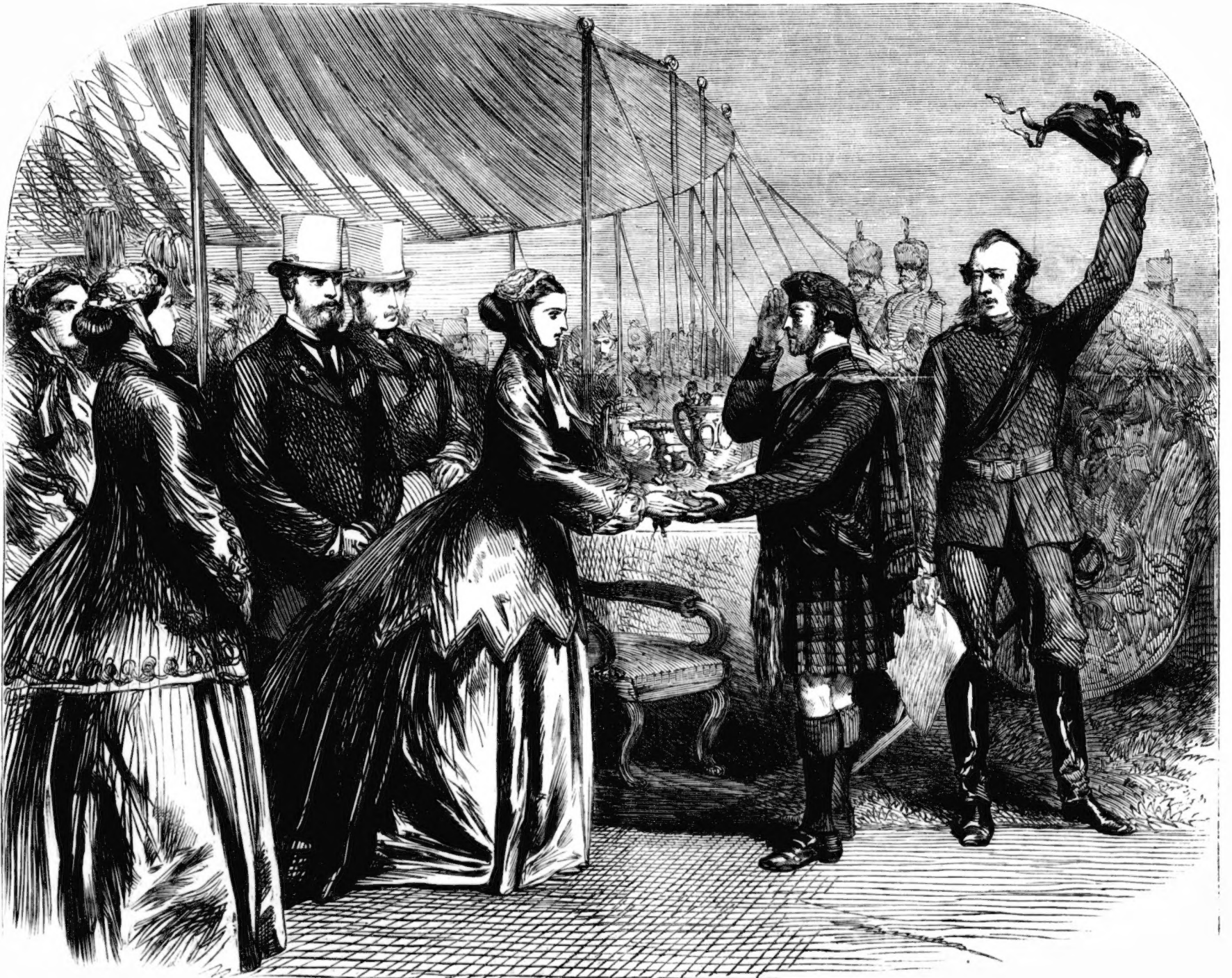


ANGUS CAMERON, OF THE 6TH INVERNESS RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.)

body of sympathising and applauding spectators, while the new Queen's prizeman was intrusted, like some precious piece of china, to the hands of Mr. Herbert Watkins, the historian, photographically, of the volunteer movement. Resuming their onward course, the winner was subsequently half carried, half escorted to the Scottish camp, where there awaited him a trial perhaps more arduous than any he had yet undergone. Private Cameron is a strict teetotaler, and not even the solicitations of his friends in the moment of victory could induce him to abandon his principles. Accepting, by way of compromise, a draught of ginger-beer, "the little gillie," as many of his countrymen affectionately called him, modestly made his escape from the Scottish camp by a back way, only to find, on returning to his own marquisee, that some enthusiastic friend had posted up, in letters of giant size, the announcement that here was the abode of the "Champion, 1866!" the winner of £250 and the gold medal of the association.

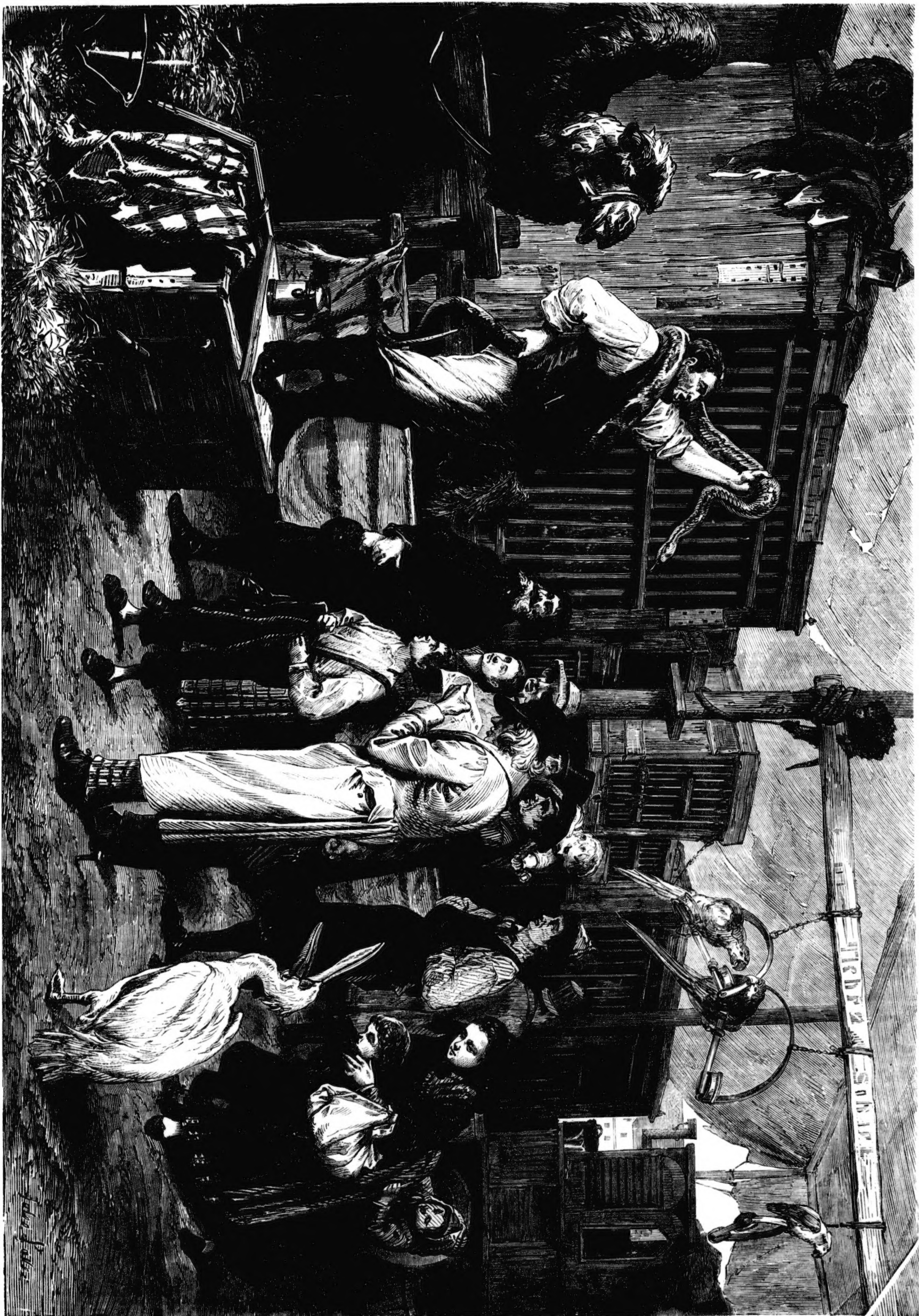
#### "A MENAGERIE."

WE publish this week an Engraving from a picture in the Paris Fine-Art Exhibition of the present year, which has been, perhaps, the most conspicuous in the gallery and has obtained the medal to which everybody has agreed it was entitled. M. Meyerheim, who is an artist at Berlin, has shown singular skill, not only in the choice of a subject admirably adapted to his own powers, but by the way in which he has handled the various elements introduced into a very striking picture. The animals are wonderfully painted, and the whole scene, which is, in some subtle way, suggestive of a keen sense of quiet humour, is so natural that a spectator can almost fancy he detects the peculiar odour of the menagerie as he makes one of the company who watch the showman and admire the involutions of the wonderful boa with which he performs for their amusement.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES DISTRIBUTING THE PRIZES AT WIMBLEDON.





"A MENAGERIE."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY A. MEYERHEIM, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)



## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 288.

## COLLISION.

On Thursday in last week there was in the House of Commons a remarkable collision between two famous men, and though seven days have come and gone since then—time long enough to overthrow a Government and to wreck an empire—we must not suffer this event to pass by without notice. This collision was between Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with "his fire new stamp of honour scarce current," and the calm statesman and philosopher, Mr. John Stuart Mill; and some say that Mr. John Stuart Mill, who was almost passive, received great damage in this encounter, whilst Disraeli, the more active body, sailed away triumphant and unscathed. We, however, who were lookers-on, think otherwise, and are of opinion that, when the results come to be fully known, it will be found that the party leader has sustained damage and that the philosopher is unharmed. And this would naturally be; for of these two opposing bodies the former is unquestionably the weaker; and, as the old proverb says, the weakest goes to the wall. True, there was force and momentum on the one side, and mere quietude on the other; but then we must remember that, by a law of mechanics, the more force you give to a weak body assailing one strong enough to resist the more you insure damage to the weak. Loud cheers from the Conservatives greeted the party leader when he delivered his assaults, and by them it was unanimously assumed that he had achieved success; but all this goes for little. Time alone can settle which was unscathed; and, though no prophets, we venture to think that in no long time it will be pretty generally allowed that, if any damage was done, it was done, to the reputation, not of the philosopher, but of the party leader. And now we will describe this collision.

## OFFICIAL INSOLENCE.

On Thursday night, then, Mr. John Stuart Mill rose calmly to put a series of questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer touching the Jamaica insurrection, and specially the alleged cruelties of certain officials—civil, naval, and military—said to have been perpetrated in putting it down. These questions, carefully and elaborately drawn, had been upon the paper several days; had, moreover, been printed and sent to the members' houses; and were, as we saw, in the hands of every man present; and this being so, Mr. Mill, according to custom, did not put the questions viva voce, but simply asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to answer the questions upon the paper. Mr. Disraeli, however, would not follow this custom. He would have the questions read aloud seriatim, in due form—dramatically, we might say; for the Conservative leader, when there is anything important to be done, likes to have it done dramatically, to give it the more effect. The honourable member, he said, has *thought it right in his discretion* to put these questions to the Executive, and it is very desirable that they should be well known before he proceeded to reply to them. Well, our readers may say, "there was not much in that;" nor was there. It was an unusual request, and entirely useless, because Mr. Disraeli had obviously studied these questions. Everybody in the House knew what they were, and everybody knew that if read nobody would listen to them. This pompous piece of formality might then have been spared. It was not, though, the request itself that was objectionable, but the manner in which it was made. This was not only objectionable, but offensive; it was haughty, arrogant, contemptuous. In short, there can be no doubt that Mr. Disraeli meant to be offensive, and succeeded in the attempt. "Thought it right in his discretion" is not a civil phrase, but delivered as it was with special emphasis, and in that peculiar well-known cynical, half sneering tone of Disraeli's, it was very offensive. But if this request, thus made, was offensive, his answer to the questions was much more so—was, indeed, insolent, considering whom he was answering; not Mr. Walley, nor Mr. Darby Griffith, whom everybody chaffs or treats with contempt, but John Stuart Mill, a man who achieved a European reputation when Disraeli was but little known, except as a writer of second-rate novels; and who is now one of the brightest ornaments of the House of Commons. Such a man, surely, ought to be treated with respect, if not with reverence. But Mr. Disraeli was anything but respectful. He assumed a lordly, arrogant air; he criticised the questions with something very like contempt—evidently meant to be offensive, and to show to his admiring followers that the great philosopher might be very well in his place, but that in the great political arena, in the presence of him (Mr. Disraeli), the philosopher was but little better than a fool.

## A NEW DOCTRINE.

With the question at issue it is no part of our duty to enter here, but we cannot help noticing the extraordinary dictum advanced by Mr. Disraeli on the subject of martial law. "Martial law," he said, "is a superseding of all law." Yes, this judgment was delivered by the Conservative chief, and delivered in his most solemn manner, in his loftiest tones, oracularly, as if he were a god, and not a man; and this strange judgment was actually cheered by the Conservative gentlemen and even by some of the Whigs. Martial law supersedes all law, wipes out the statute book, abrogates the Constitution. Well, then, if that be so, martial law is not law, but martial lawlessness. But does Disraeli really believe this nonsense? We venture to think not. Indeed, it is impossible that he can. The fact is, we surmise, this—Disraeli likes to put a thing strongly, tersely; and this desire to be terse and strong often lands him into very strange latitudes. On this occasion, as on many others, in his anxiety to say something smart and epigrammatic, he really overlooked the thing that he was saying. Of course he carried the Conservatives with him. You should have heard the deep, sonorous "Hear, hear," which ran along the Government benches, as much as to say "Well, Mr. Philosopher Mill, take that!" It was as if a Daniel had come to judgment. We wonder, though, what the Attorney-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, thought about the matter. "Martial law supersedes all law! then it is itself illegal," said a gentleman bred to the law as he came out of the House.

## A MIRACLE.

There was not a greater difference between Hercules with his club attacking the Nemean lion and Hercules spinning at the distaff than there is between Lord Cranbourne, as we have often seen him, standing on the floor of the House pointing his finger at the Treasury bench and vehemently denouncing, in his sharp, acrid manner, the Liberal Government, and the same Lord Cranbourne, as we saw him the other night, leaning on the table and opening, in a free and easy manner, his Indian Budget. In the one case he was a fiery, and bitter, and reckless assailant; in the other a mere tamed, sleek, good-tempered official. The change was indeed marvellous—something like a miracle. We had come to look upon Lord Cranbourne as a sort of wild zebra, untamed and untamable, who never could be broken to harness; but, lo! suddenly, by a mere change of place—from the cold shade of opposition to the sunny heights of power—he is as tame as a lamb, and trots away with his official drag with all the grace and quietude of an old stager. To drop our figure. Only but the other day he was one of the wildest and fiercest of our party guerrillas, and now he talks quietly of revenue and expenditure, deficit and surplus, and quotes facts and figures, and explains them as if to the manner born. For this Indian-Budget speech, readers, was really a very clever speech. It was well arranged, lucid, intelligible, and at times eloquent. We all of us remember Sir Charles Wood's Indian speeches. How long drawn out they were! how mazy, intricate, perplexing, and at times utterly unintelligible! Following him was like meandering through a wood, in winding mazes lost, and apparently making no progress for hours. But Lord Cranbourne led us right onwards as by a beaten road, never retracing his steps nor zigzagging to pick up his lost clue, nor stumbling, as his predecessor was wont to do, but marching onwards and explaining every object on our road in so clear, lucid, and interesting a manner, that really this Indian-Budget night, instead of being the *bête noir* of the Session, an intolerable bore, so that everybody who could fled from it with disgust, was one of the most pleasant and improving evenings that we have had this Session. For this Indian business is not necessarily dreary and dull; all it re-

quires is a master to unfold it and make it plain, and infuse into it light and life, and to give it a little colour, and then it is as interesting a subject as any one of the same kind—say, for example, English Budgets; and we know what a master can make of them. We have often had to censure Lord Cranbourne, but now gladly award him praise. We are told that we cannot hope to gather grapes from thorns; but you see we may. We have long known that change of climate will work wonders; but was there ever anything more wonderful than this? On the Opposition side Lord Cranbourne was a sort of wild man of the woods; but, take him just across the House, and, presto! he is clothed and in his right mind, and develops unexpected powers.

## INAUGURATING RETRENCHMENT.

Passing by the debate on foreign affairs, which would be really worth our notice if we had time and space to notice it, we come now to Monday night—that memorable night when the row in the park was going on. There was important business transacted in the House that night. Mr. Disraeli had a supplementary budget to open, and the policy of the Government, which demanded more money, to defend; and we could say something on this, which, doubtless, would be interesting to our readers; but here also we are prevented by those inexorable tyrants, time and space, just alluded to. Suffice it to notice that our new Chancellor of the Exchequer was wonderfully solemn, characteristically clever and ingenious, and, we may say, successful in making the additional charge upon the revenue palatable to the House. The House, or part of it, made up of Conservatives, with a respectable sprinkling of Liberals, have of late been urging the Government to build ironclads, to build turret-ships—in short, to add largely to our Navy. And upon that hint Mr. Disraeli spoke; and it was wonderful to note how ingeniously he contrived, by a solemn discourse upon economy, to make us all believe, at the very time that he had his hands in our pockets, that he and his friends were really going to inaugurate a policy of retrenchment, and save our money. He really is very clever—clever as a conjuror (or, say, as a pickpocket) who holds you by fascinating talk, whilst he whips out your watch from your fob. We were never more impressed with the right hon. gentleman's cleverness than we were on Monday night.

## FRIGHTFUL NEWS, AND A SCARED MINISTER.

But we had little heart to attend to the business of the House; the doings in Hyde Park absorbed our thoughts. At first there came reports that all was going on peaceably. The processions had arrived at the park, had been refused entrance, and were filing off in an orderly manner to Trafalgar-square. This was the first news, and everybody was congratulating everybody upon the peaceful end of this threatening affair; but soon all this was at an end, for in hot haste there came down members fresh from the scene, one excited and alarmed especially, with the terrible news, "They have broken down the railings and got possession of the park;" and then there was straightway consternation and alarm. Members left the House in considerable numbers, and the lobbies were filled with knots of men discussing the intelligence, and on every face was depicted anxiety and even alarm. Anon another rushed in with the still more exciting news that the Guards were out and the "charging the people." Fancy it! What will be next, and next? The mob is coming here too; they are at Whitehall; they are in Palace-yard. What then? Will they invade the House? Already, an hour or so before, the Sergeant-at-Arms had sent for additional police to form a cordon round the palace. But what can they do against the thousands, or say tens of thousands, that will come? For the scared imagination had, as is its wont, taken to exaggeration, and had magnified hundreds (for certainly only a few hundreds did really come to Palace-yard) into thousands and thousands. Meanwhile, our Home Secretary was rushing about in the most excited manner; now into the House to consult with his chief, anon into the library, and then, apparently, away to the Home Office, his face the while lengthening alarmingly, and looking exceedingly frightened and scared. Poor man! Yes, if anyone deserves pity, he was to be pitied that night. To think of inaugurating his entrance upon his duties in this sad and frightful way. However, not to be prolix, as time wore on the official scouts from Sir Richard Mayne brought more encouraging news; and at last the great Sir Richard himself appeared on the scene; and though he bore marks of fight on his temple—for there was a huge inflamed bruise there, and some appearance of blood having flowed—he could report that the park was now nearly empty, and that those that remained were well in hand; but this was late at night. Grateful news was this, especially to Mr. Walpole, who now could go home with safety to bed; but scarcely to sleep, we imagine; for, doubtless, with all this load of care upon him, he had, like other Sovereigns, to verify the saying of poor Henry IV., "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

## THE GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL.

But if our good Home Secretary was to be pitied on Monday night, he was scarcely to be less so on Tuesday, when he had to rise in his place, after that searching, scathing speech of Ayrton, and defend his proceedings. Oh, that dreadful Ayrton! Surely, to no other man in the world has been given such a power to torture and scarify an opponent as he has. As he sat leaning back, whilst Walpole was defending himself, evidently heart-rent, and scarcely able to keep down his emotions, Ayrton looked very much to our mind like a cruel schoolboy watching the torture of a cockchafer impaled upon a strong pin. Mr. Walpole, though, succeeded as well as might be expected under the circumstances. He was, to be sure, uncommonly solemn—too much so, at times almost verging on the ridiculous; so that we hardly knew whether to cry or to laugh. Truth is, the right honourable gentleman is hardly fit for such a place in such an emergency; he is too good, too sensitive, and, to say the truth, hardly strong enough. Home Secretaries, for such dreadful exigencies as these, should be made of sterner stuff. However, he had this consolation—he was well backed by the welcome music of his followers' cheers.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE HYDE PARK MEETING.—The following letter, dated the 19th inst., has been addressed by Mr. Bright to the secretary of the Reform League in reference to the demonstration in Hyde Park:—"Dear Sir,—I thank your council for the invitation to the meeting intended to be held in Hyde Park on Monday next. I cannot leave home for some days to come, and therefore cannot be in London on the 23rd inst. I see that the chief of the Metropolitan Police force has announced his intention to prevent the holding of the meeting. It appears from this that the people may meet in the parks for every purpose but that which ought to be most important and most dear to them. To meet in the streets is inconvenient, and to meet in the parks is unlawful—this is the theory of the police authorities of the metropolis. You have asserted your right to meet on Primrose-hill and in Trafalgar-square. I hope after Monday next no one will doubt your right to meet in Hyde Park. If a public meeting in a public park is denied you, and if millions of intelligent and honest men are denied the franchise, on what foundation does our liberty rest? or is there in the country any liberty but the toleration of the ruling class? This is a serious question, but it is necessary to ask it, and some answer must be given to it."

IPSWICH SCHOOL OF ART.—Mr. W. T. Griffiths, the master of this school, was invited by the students, on Friday, the 13th inst., to a meeting convened by them for the purpose of presenting to him a testimonial expressive of their appreciation of his zealous and talented labours on their behalf. G. E. B. Bacon, Esq., the hon. secretary of the school, who presided, said he was highly pleased, in review of the past and in contemplation of the present, to know that the original object of the founders of the school—viz., the fine-art education of the important town of Ipswich—had met with such great success; but its success was attributable to the zeal and energy of Mr. Griffiths, which had prompted his students to subscribe and meet thus together; and he was sure that if so handsome a present as that before him did not prove the sincere esteem held towards him, no words of his would be able to do so. The present consisted of a gold watch and chain of the value of about £30. The watch is a beautiful gold double bottom lever watch, 3-plate, gold seconds dial, jewelled in six holes, compensation balance, &c. Mr. Griffiths, in responding to this token of the esteem of his students, said that it had always given him much pleasure to perform his duties in connection with the School of Art in Ipswich, and especially when he saw from time to time such advancement in them. He assured them of his attachment to his profession, and of his great anxiety to see the fine-art education more widely appreciated. The present they had given him would be of great service and practical utility, while it would ever remind him that he had won their confidence. The meeting closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE moved for some papers in relation to the Danubian Principalities. He took the opportunity to favour the House with his views on foreign affairs. He attacked Prussia for her aggrandising tendencies, and expressed a strong opinion that in some shape or other England should interfere. At any rate, the House of Lords ought to protest against the dismemberment of Austria.

The Earl of DERBY threw something like ridicule on the suggestions of the noble Lord, and declared that neither the duty nor the policy of England would lead her to interfere in the war.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## IRISH RAILWAYS.

Mr. GREGORY introduced a discussion on Irish railways. He pointed out that the fares on them were high, and that for the most part they were unprofitable and badly managed. He suggested that they should be taken up by the Government and managed by a board, under certain restrictions.

Mr. PIM and Mr. DUTTON having spoken, Lord NAAS declined to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Gregory, but promised the full consideration of the Government to the matter during the recess.

## THE NAVY.

Mr. SAMUDA directed attention to the present state of the Navy, and to the very small progress that had been made, especially of late years, in its reconstruction with iron-clad vessels, and compared these results with the great augmentation that had taken place, and was still taking place, in the armour-clad navies of other States.

Sir J. PAKINGTON was deeply sensible of the importance of the question raised by Mr. Samuda, and felt that the time had arrived when experiments should cease and action be taken. Seeing what foreign Governments were doing, and the turret system must not be neglected; and if had done and were doing, the turret system it ought to stand in, the great we would have the Navy in the condition it ought to stand in, the great respect of iron-plated ships must not be allowed to continue. That was the spirit in which he had undertaken the arduous duties his office imposed upon him. In that spirit he hoped to be able to utilise the coming recess; and, when Parliament again assembled, and it became his duty to state the result of the deliberations of the Admiralty, he trusted the House and the country would see that they had not been unmindful of either the importance of the question or the requirements of the service.

After some discussion, the subject dropped.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. LAING then introduced a debate on foreign affairs, which lasted for a considerable time. The conclusion of an armistice between the belligerents and the prospect of peace have deprived this discussion of most of its interest.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to a statement reported to have been made by Earl Russell at the Cobden Club dinner on Saturday night, in which the noble Lord expressed his regret that a British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should have taken part in recommending an armistice to Italy and Prussia founded upon the cession of Venetia by Austria to France.

Earl RUSSELL explained that what he had stated was that for a British Secretary of State to join France in asking Italy to agree to an armistice before any preliminaries of peace were settled was a most offensive thing to the Italian people, considering that Venetia had been ceded not to Italy but to France.

The Earl of DERBY said that the cession of Venetia to France and not to Italy was, he admitted, an offensive thing, but officially the British Government had pronounced no opinion whatever upon the subject. They had offered no advice and taken no part in the negotiations. They had simply stood aloof ready to interpose their good offices, if required, for the restoration of peace, and had had nothing to do with the negotiations so far as they had gone. The Emperor of the French took upon himself to mediate between the contending parties, and at one time that mediation did not seem likely to be successful; but from the latest news received by the Government it appeared that the preliminaries of peace had been accepted by both Prussia and Austria. He hoped, therefore, that the horrors of war were for the present at an end, and that the result would be a peaceful, if not altogether a satisfactory, solution of a question which at one time threatened to involve Europe in a very long and a very sanguinary war.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Lord STANLEY, replying to an inquiry of Mr. White, joined the hon. member in testifying to the friendly and honourable feeling which had been shown by the Government of the United States of America with regard to the Fenian disturbances. Her Majesty's Ministers were most anxious to do everything that was reasonable and proper to remove any ground for irritation or annoyance that might have remained in consequence of circumstances connected with the late war. But with regard to submitting any claims that were in dispute to arbitration, he could make no positive statement on the subject. With the view, however, if possible, to lessen the probability of such differences arising in future, it was the intention of the Government to advise Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the neutrality laws, and, if necessary, to revise those laws.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made a financial statement. He showed that the supplementary Estimates would entail an expenditure of £495,000, whereas the surplus of Mr. Gladstone was under £300,000. In order to meet this deficiency it was proposed not to proceed with the Termination Annuities Bill, and thus save an expenditure of half a million. Mr. Disraeli then went on to declare that the efforts of the Government would be directed as far as possible to reduce the expenditure.

Mr. GLADSTONE, whilst offering no opposition to the withdrawal of his Termination Annuities Bill, did not abandon the policy of which that bill was an indication; but he reserved his judgment with regard to a portion of the supplementary estimates. He did not object to the proposed vote for small-arms, but he thought that the War Office was acting with premature haste in incurring such a large expenditure for conversion, with the prospect of a new arm having to be substituted for the weapon so converted. He had heard what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer with great satisfaction. If the Government were determined to enter into an honourable rivalry for a reduction of expenditure the country was to be congratulated on the fact; for he knew of no monopoly that the Liberal party possessed with respect to public retrenchment.

Mr. WHITE tendered his thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the declaration of an economical policy which he had just made, and he assured the right hon. gentleman that he and many of his friends "below the gangway" would be happy to co-operate with him in carrying out his views.

The votes proposed were agreed to.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE moved a resolution declaring it to be advisable to build a new National Gallery on the site of Burlington House.

A long discussion followed, and finally the motion was negatived by 94 votes to 17.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Extradition Treaties Bill was read a third time and passed.

Earl GRANVILLE asked what instructions had been given to the police and military in reference to the meeting in Hyde Park on the previous evening.

Lord DERBY was not able to give the precise instructions, but he took the opportunity of expressing gratification that no lives were lost. He acquitted those who were leaders in the movement of any intention to provoke a conflict with the authorities; but he believed their intention was not to hold a meeting for the discussion of reform topics, but to make a demonstration for the purpose of overawing the Government and giving the impression that there was a general feeling in favour of Parliamentary reform. He hoped the experience of the previous meeting would show them the impossibility of calling such a meeting without mischief. The noble Earl enlarged on the mischief which had been done, and concluded by expressing an opinion that not improbably the inhabitants of the neighbourhood might be called upon to act as special constables.

Earl GRANVILLE remarked that the events of the previous evening were a sufficient answer to those who insisted that the working men did not care for reform.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. OSBORNE called upon the Home Secretary to state, in reference to the reform meeting proposed to be held in Hyde Park the previous day, what were the instructions given to Commissioner Mayne.

Mr. AYRTON thought the Government had taken a wrong course, and asked the Home Secretary to produce the notification issued by Sir R. Mayne and to state what steps had been taken to disabuse the minds of the people of the erroneous impression that they had a right to hold political meetings in Hyde Park and to preserve the peace of the metropolis.

Mr. WALPOLE denied that any exclusive privileges in the parks were granted to one class in preference to another; and it was for the purpose of securing to all classes, without distinction, the benefits for which the parks were appropriated that the police notice had been issued. In order to show that the public had no right to the use of the park for political or religious meetings, the right hon. gentleman read the report of the Commissioners on



the Hyde Park riots in 1855, and the opinion subsequently given by Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir R. Bethell, and Mr. Willes. The grave responsibility rested upon him, as Home Secretary, of preserving the public peace. He had no desire, however, that any public meetings should be checked, when they were held at the proper time and place, for the discussion of any subject whatever; but he did not think that the Royal Parks were intended for such a purpose. It was extremely painful to find that the precautions taken had not prevented a great disturbance; but, upon the whole, he was inclined to think that the measures adopted were the best. Whether the best or not, however, nobody could say that the disturbance was begun by the police. Nor did he assert that it was commenced by the leaders of the meeting or their followers, but by men who had come there for a very different purpose than that of promoting free and open discussion of a great political question. He hoped the House would be satisfied that there was no ground of complaint against the Government, and that all classes, especially those who valued freedom of discussion, would support them in their well-meant efforts to preserve the public peace.

Sir G. GREY confirmed the views of the Home Secretary with regard to the illegality of holding political or religious meetings in the parks, and regretted that the leaders of the Reform League had not in this instance, as on a preceding occasion, held their meeting in Trafalgar-square.

Mr. COWPER added his denial to that of Mr. Walpole, that exclusive advantages in the parks had been granted to any part of the community. He suggested that in future such gatherings had better take place on Primrose-hill.

Mr. S. MILL considered that if the people had not the right to meet in Hyde Park they ought to have it. And, referring to the Government, said they might be congratulated upon having done a job of work the night before the remembrance of which it would require all their wisdom for many years to obliterate.

Mr. DISHAELI, on the part of the Government and their friends, repudiated with indignation the feelings and motives imputed to them by the member for Westminster. Public meetings, properly conducted and held at the right times and places, were a valuable safeguard, and ought to be encouraged. He denied that there was any false suggestion contained in the notice prohibiting the meeting of the previous night. It was not assumed or believed that riot and disturbance would be occasioned by those who promoted it, or the working classes who attended it; but they did say that an assemblage of this kind would probably lead to riot and disturbance, and as it was no one could assert that it had not led to riot and disturbance.

Mr. WALPOLE, in reply to Mr. Otway, said there was no foundation whatever for the statement that the Guards had been ordered to load their rifles.—The subject then dropped.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Some progress was made in Committee with the Public Libraries Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Gregory's Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn. The Sea Coast Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn, after some discussion. The Finsbury Estates Bill was withdrawn. The Church Rate Bills were fixed for next Wednesday.

Mr. C. Fortescue moved the discharge of the order for the second reading of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill. A smart discussion ensued. Eventually the order was discharged.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

Lord SHAFTESBURY asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the statement issued by Mr. Beales as to proceedings between the Home Secretary and the Reform League was correct.

The Earl of DERBY said that, with regard to the accuracy of the placard, signed by Mr. Beales, the best answer was to state what had taken place within the last twenty-four hours. The fact was that after the deputation from the Reform League left the Home Secretary yesterday afternoon Mr. Beales and one or two more returned and asked whether he would not consent to give them the park on Monday next. The right hon. gentlemen, in reply, told them that it was a question of far too great importance for him to determine singly, and that, to prevent mistake, he must have an application in writing, and that, after consulting with his colleagues, he would send them an answer. This was between two and three o'clock. About half-past five his right hon. friend received from Mr. Beales a letter requesting to know whether he would offer any opposition to the holding of the meeting on Monday next. No answer had yet been returned; but, within half an hour of sending in that letter, a placard was posted up in the vicinity of the park, intimating that the Secretary of State, on behalf of the Government, had consented to the holding of the meeting on Monday night. The answer which it was proposed to give the Reform League would, he hoped, meet with the approval of the House. Her Majesty's Government had directed Mr. Walpole to acquaint the Council of the League that they had no disposition whatever to interfere with any political meeting held in a proper place, but that it was impossible that they could give their sanction to the holding of such a meeting in any of the Royal Parks, although they were ready to give to the Council of the League every facility for trying the legal right of the people. No opposition would be offered to a meeting at Primrose-hill, but in the mean time they could not sanction what they believed to be a violation of the law. He hoped those who were taking the lead in the movement would see that they were incurring a very serious responsibility; and that if they persisted in the course they were pursuing they must be held responsible for all the consequences which must follow from such a reckless proceeding.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### DOCKYARD ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. SEELY called attention to the administration of the Royal dockyards, and complained that many abuses existed in these establishments. The accounts, he said, were badly kept; valuable materials were wasted—for instance, ballast iron worth £5 or £6 a ton was used as paving; more was paid for anchors, &c., than the goods were worth, and inferior articles were received. He also censured the conduct of the Admiralty to Captain Coles, and contended that a practical shipbuilder should be associated with the controller in managing the business. Mr. Seely concluded by moving the following resolutions:—“1. That the course pursued in paving the roadways, workshops, and other places in the dockyards with iron ballast was inexpedient. 2. That anchors are provided for the use of her Majesty's Navy without a due regard to economy. 3. That the manner in which the affairs of the dockyards have been managed in these and other respects renders it desirable that the superintendents should be possessed of a practical knowledge of the business carried on therein, and that it is also desirable that their term of office should be limited to a period of five years.”

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said the complaints of the hon. member ought to be addressed to the hon. gentlemen who had conducted the affairs of the Admiralty under the Duke of Somerset, during whose administration the abuses complained of had existed. However, he would give the subject his best consideration; and, under the circumstances, he hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his resolutions.

Ultimately the resolution was withdrawn.

##### THE MEETING ON MONDAY NEXT, IN HYDE PARK.

Mr. B. OSBORNE asked the Home Secretary what was the nature of his relations with the Reform League, if a meeting were to take place on Monday next, and what precautions the Government had taken to preserve the peace of the metropolis and to quiet the public mind.

Mr. WALPOLE said his relations with regard to the Reform League was simply the relation of a Secretary of State receiving a deputation from a body of gentlemen connected with the League. As to whether a meeting would take place on Monday, there had been a misconception of a most extraordinary kind. The reply he gave to the application of the League was, that the Government did not consider that the parks were proper places to hold political meetings; that a legal question had arisen, and, until that legal question had been decided, no meetings would be allowed to be held. Further, he assured the League that every facility should be given in order that the legal question might be tried.

Mr. MILLS said he had just had an interview with Mr. Beales and the leading members of the League, and he was authorised by them to state that they regretted extremely that a misunderstanding had occurred between them and the Home Secretary, but that that misunderstanding did not rest with Mr. Walpole. He had behaved towards them courteously and kindly. How the misunderstanding arose he could not say; but they were willing to pledge themselves to use every exertion, as they did on the previous night (when he believed bloodshed was prevented solely by their efforts), in any matter that might occur. Whether the League would accept the suggestion thrown out of holding a meeting on Primrose-hill, or whether they would abstain from holding the meeting in the park, he was not in a position to state; but he could assure the House that they would do everything in their power to prevent a further collision of the people with the authorities.—The subject then dropped.

##### TIES AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. LOWE moved that when the votes were equal for two or more candidates at elections the returning officer should return all the names to the House.

The motion was carried by a majority of 145 to 6.

##### SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, the sum of £102,000 was voted for the purposes of the British Museum, and that of £204,000 for Irish Education.

The remaining Estimates were also agreed to.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—At this meeting, to be held at Nottingham on Aug. 22, the opening address will be delivered by the president (Mr. Groves) in the new theatre. There will be sectional meetings, lectures will be delivered, sittings in the Working Men's Exhibition will take place, and excursions will be organised to visit the various places of interest in the immediate vicinity.

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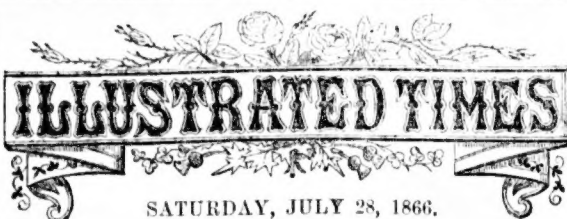
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#### THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

POLITICAL riots, encounters between the police and the populace, and calling out the military, have, happily, been such rare events in England of late years that we were beginning to deem them impossible; and yet London has this week been the scene of such deplorable occurrences. This is a fact which must be lamented by all good citizens; the more so when it is reflected that the whole mischief has resulted from the gross blundering of the authorities. From first to last the conduct of the police and their superiors has been marked by utter incapacity, as well as offensive superciliousness and a total disregard of popular feeling. The results are melancholy and humiliating in the extreme. The law has been openly violated; the constituted authorities have been set at defiance; and an amount of irritation and ill-will has been engendered in the public mind that will not be easily eradicated. It is a grave question who is blame for all this; but one which, we think, can only be answered in one way. Upon the Home Office and the police authorities rests the odium; and this was in effect admitted by Mr. Walpole on Wednesday, when he agreed with the deputation from the Reform League that the police and the soldiers should be withdrawn from the park, and the duty of preserving, or rather of restoring, the public peace intrusted to Mr. Beales and his colleagues. No more complete confession of incompetency and failure could have been made; and it is pitiable, indeed, to see the principal Home Minister of Great Britain reduced to such a pass, and that, too, within a few days of his accession to office.

This humiliation, however, is a fitting retribution for the blundering which has distinguished the conduct of Mr. Walpole and his subordinates from the beginning of this sad affair. They began by neglecting to take any steps to satisfy the leaders of the reform movement that it was improper to hold public meetings in Hyde Park, contenting themselves with issuing an offensive and dictatorial ukase declaring that “no such meeting or assemblage would be permitted.” This in itself was bad enough, but another fault was, adhibiting the name of Sir Richard Mayne to the document. Sir Richard is not personally popular in London—partly, and with some persons, because of his position at the head of the police, between whom and certain classes of the population there is a natural antagonism; but mainly, and with most people, because he is believed, justly or unjustly, to aim at constituting himself a sort of prefect of the Thames, and at making law and popular rights subordinate to police authority. The people of England, and of London especially, are jealous exceedingly of police interference and rule. Hence the keenness with which they resent, and resist, any undue assumption of power by the police; and hence, too, the unwisdom of putting the police so prominently forward in the person of the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Walpole would have done much better had he signed the prohibitory notice himself; for we are persuaded that, however offensive the form and terms of the proclamation, it would have been accepted from him as an act of administrative authority, while, coming from Sir Richard Mayne, it was regarded as a piece of tyrannical impertinence.

But, apart from the manner, the matter of the prohibition was calculated to defeat its purpose. For ourselves, we cannot see the mighty force there is in the objection to holding a public meeting occasionally in the public parks. What we are accustomed to call public meetings are of two kinds: one sort is for discussion and the formation of opinion; another sort is for the exhibition of that opinion when formed. The first can only be held in limited areas and on a comparatively small scale, for only under such conditions can discussion take place. The second must necessarily, to be effective, be on a large scale and in a practically unlimited area. Hence, such demonstrations have always been held in the open air; and what place, we ask, more naturally suggests itself for such a purpose, in the metropolis, where suitable ground is difficult to obtain, than one or other of the public parks? But, whatever may be said as to the propriety and legality of meeting in Hyde Park—and we will not further discuss these points at present—the pretexts assigned for the prohibition of the meeting of Monday evening—that it would cause an obstruction and lead to a breach of the peace—were, the one an absurdity and the other a gratuitously offensive assumption. Create an obstruction, indeed! Why, does not Hyde Park afford “ample scope and verge enough” for half a dozen such demonstrations, and yet leave sufficient space in which to disport themselves for all who wished to be in it and yet not to be present at the meeting? Could that be an obstruction in Hyde Park which was not an obstruction in Trafalgar-square? Then, the assumption that there would be a disturbance, besides being

needlessly offensive to those engaged in the movement, was a direct provocative of riot. There are in London, as in all great cities, and as the police well know, large masses of people who scent a row as the vulture scents carrion, and who flock to any point where there is a chance of gratifying their propensity for excitement and a fight with the police. To tell such people that a disturbance of the peace was likely to take place, as Sir Richard Mayne's notice did, was the surest way of causing such a disturbance. Thousands of “roughs” congregated in the environs of Hyde Park on Monday evening, in consequence of the police proclaiming the probability of a row, who would otherwise have taken no interest whatever in the reform demonstration. By committing this further blunder the authorities directly invited the occurrences which they affected to deprecate.

Having thus attracted disorderly persons to the scene, official blundering became more gross than ever. The park gates were shut upon all—demonstrators and non-demonstrators—indiscriminately, and thus a real obstruction in the neighbouring thoroughfares was caused in the effort to prevent an imaginary one. An array of police was marshalled sufficient to provoke collision but not strong enough to cope with the thousands assembled. Then, too, the fatuous folly was committed of fancying that the mere act of locking the gates would exclude the crowd from the park, when a moment's reflection, or the slightest trial, would have demonstrated, as the result showed, that the railings were incapable of withstanding the mere pressure of the masses penned up against them. Then, to cap the course of stupidity, the police “freely and vigorously plied their truncheons”—we quote the words of their apologists—upon the persons of all who came within their reach as the crowd stumbled into the park over the prostrate rails! The melleé that followed was the natural—nay, the inevitable—consequence of the conduct all along pursued. The subsequent appearance of the military upon the scene was a thing of course after the blundering and defeat of the police. Happy was it for all concerned that the soldiers had to do little more than make an appearance. But for this fortunate circumstance we are indebted more to the forbearance and good-nature of the mob—for mob it had now become—than to the prescience of the authorities. Men assumed to be bent on mischief were present in thousands, and potent weapons in the form of the overturned railings were at hand in unlimited number; and yet they were not used. Had they been so, how would Sir Richard Mayne and his two thousand police have fared in the hands of such a mob of excited men so armed? Even the military might have found it difficult to cope with them, and could only have done so by measures at the mere thought of which one shudders.

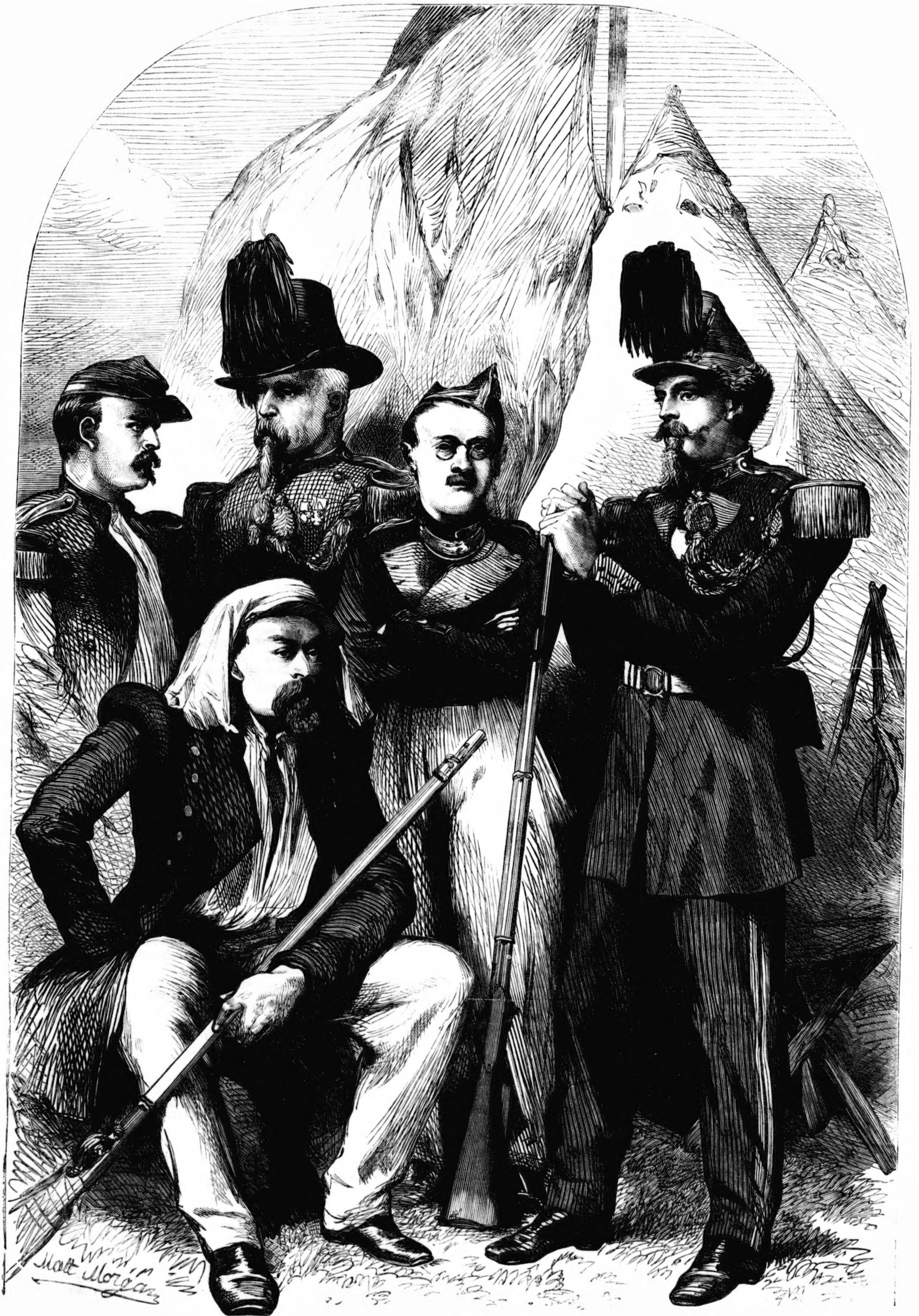
And all this because Mr. Walpole and Sir Richard Mayne blundered their work. They did either too much or too little. They should not have interfered at all or they should have made sure that their interference would be effectual. They did neither. They failed in everything—save provoking the disturbance. They intended to prevent a meeting in the park, and a meeting was held in the park; they essayed to keep the people out of the inclosure, and the people forced an entrance; they professed to preserve the peace, and the peace was broken; they said they meant to prevent riot, and a riot took place. Could blundering be more supreme? Could failure be more complete? The *Times* designates the blunders of the authorities as “errors of police generalship.” Yes; but errors so grave as to warrant the immediate cashiering of those who committed them.

A word, in conclusion, to Mr. Beales and his coadjutors. It is certainly desirable to test the right of holding public meetings in the parks, for it would be well to have the question tried and set at rest. But it would have been prudent to have chosen a period of less excitement and a gathering of more manageable proportions to raise the point. To have abstained from asserting the right in the circumstances, would not have been to abandon it. The question could easily have been raised and tested under safer auspices. And to press it on this particular occasion was all the less needful that meeting-places could have been found elsewhere. Primrose-hill was open to the committee, and a field of ten acres in extent, in the vicinity of the metropolis, was, we understand, placed at their disposal by a friend of the movement. Why not avail themselves of these places, and so have avoided risking the occurrences of Monday evening? The fact that the authorities were foolish and rash, should have made the committee of the League wise and cautious.

Besides, does not Mr. Beales and his friends perceive that they are warring against the very thing they themselves practise? They complain that they are denied the free expression of opinion. Do they permit that themselves? They summon what they designate public meetings, at which they invite the attendance, and therefore the expression of the opinions, of all or any portion of the public; and yet they refuse to listen—we have been present in their meetings and seen it—to anyone who cannot utter their particular shibboleth, who differs from any portion of their political creed. Is that true Liberalism? Is that the way to promote free discussion and to elicit, much less to form, public opinion? Let the members of the Reform League do as they would be done by; let them cast the mote from their own eye, and they will be all the better qualified to take the beam out of that of the Government.

FATHER KLINKOWSTRÖM, of Vienna, in a sermon recently, attributed the Austrian defeats not to needle-guns or Prussian skill, but solely to the will of Providence, because Benedek was a Protestant, and an enemy to the true religion. He made it convenient to forget that Providence had given victory to two Protestant Princes.





BELGIAN RIFLEMEN AT WIMBLEDON.





BARON MAROCHETTI, R.A.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. AND C. WATKINS.)

## THE NEW ACADEMICIANS.

BARON MAROCHETTI.

CHARLES, Baron Marochetti, the eminent sculptor, was born of French parents, in 1805, at Turin, in which city is his first work, the statue of Emmanuel Philibert. He was educated in the Lycée

Napoléon, and then entered the studio of Bosio. He returned to France in 1827, and exhibited a "Young Girl Playing with a Dog," and gained a medal. In 1831 he exhibited his "Fallen Angel," for the Academy of Arts of Turin. Political causes helped to bring him to England in 1848. Here he has since remained. At the great Exhibition of 1851 the model of his colossal "Richard Cœur de Lion," after-



GEORGE RICHMOND, R.A.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. AND C. WATKINS.)

wards erected in bronze in Palace-yard, introduced him to a European public and to European admiration. Marochetti, since he has been in England, has executed by commission for Glasgow an equestrian statue of the Queen, which was inaugurated in 1854, as well as an equestrian statue of the great Duke of Wellington for the front of the Royal Exchange in that city. To the exhibitions of the



THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION: STRUGGLE WITH THE POLICE NEAR STANHOPE GATE.



Academy Marochetti has contributed a portrait-bust of the late Prince Albert (1851), one of Lady Constance Gower, and several others of ladies. He designed the obelisk in granite to the memory of the soldiers slain in the Crimea (1856); and the mausoleum of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. (1857), besides numerous other works. Marochetti was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1859, and was recently chosen to fill one of the vacancies in the list of the British Royal Academicians.

GEORGE RICHMOND, ESQ.

This gentleman, who has also had the honour to be enrolled in the ranks of Royal Academicians, is the son of an artist, and was born in 1809. He was brought up with a view to artistic pursuits, and practised miniature-painting and drawing in water colours with much success till within the last few years, when, principally owing to the extensive use of photography, he took to portraiture in oils. He was elected an A.R.A. in 1857, and is well known by his spirited portraits of distinguished personages which annually appear on the walls of the Royal Academy. He also reckons among his pupils a large number of eminent artists. It has been stated that the execution of the recumbent figure of the late Bishop Blomfield, which is to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, has been intrusted to him; it thus appears that he has added eminence in sculpture to his own more especial art.

#### BELGIAN RIFLEMEN AT WIMBLEDON.

In a previous Number we published an account of the reception accorded to the deputation of Belgian riflemen who attended the Wimbledon meeting. We this week print an engraving showing a group of these warriors. The Belgian deputation during their stay in the camp were objects of particular interest. The officers in command were M. de l'Eau d'Andrimont (in command of the detachment), Major Commandant of the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels, vice-president of the commission of the Tir National of Belgium, chevalier of the Order of Leopold; M. Ed. Stoeffs, Captain Adjutant-Major second legion of the Regiment of Brussels, member of the commission of the Tir National, president of the special commission of the Belgian riflemen at Wimbledon; M. Emile Boulard, secretary of the commission of the Tir National, and vice-president of the special commission; Mr. J. Masson, Captain of the Garde Civique of Ixelles, member of the special commission; M. Victor de Raisme, Lieutenant of the Garde Civique of St. Josse ten Noode, member of the special commission; M. Van Assche, Major Commandant of the Garde Civique of Alost; M. de la Rocca, Major Commandant of the Garde Civique of St. Giles, Captain of the Garde Civique of Alost; M. Vandermoer, Captain of the Garde Civique of Louvain; M. Dierichs, Captain of the Garde Civique of Antwerp; M. Van Assche, Captain of the Garde Civique of Alost; M. Vandaele, Captain of the Garde Civique of St. Josse ten Noode; M. Watelet, Lieutenant of the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels; M. Thoen, Captain of the Garde Civique of Brussels; M. J. B. Pierret, Captain of Garde Civique of Brussels. There were besides, seventy-five of the Chasseurs Eclaireurs and Garde Civique.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has made Prince Christian a Knight of the Garter, dispensing with all statutes and regulations usually observed with regard to installation.

PRINCE TECK has had an interview with the Emperor of Austria and tendered his services. The offer was graciously received, but declined under the circumstances of the recent marriage.

MICHEL GARIBALDI, brother of the General, died at Nice on Monday morning.

CONSTANCE KENT has been removed from Parkhurst Prison to Pentonville.

IN SOLDIERS' FAMILIES the births of male children exceed those of females in the proportion of nearly two to one.

THE POTATO ROT has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Dorchester.

BEER-DRINKING is rapidly increasing in France. The beer is brewed chiefly in Alsace and Lorraine.

LOCUSTS have been again making their appearance in Central India in very large numbers.

TREATIES have been ratified between the Governments of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland for a uniform standard of coinage in the four countries.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT has provided 6075 artificial limbs for soldiers, at a cost of 357,628 dollars.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT has prohibited the sale of newspapers in the streets.

A PANIC REIGNS IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD OF INDIA. Both from Calcutta and Bombay the reports are very depressing. Earthquakes, famines, and rumours of war fill up the budget.

THE CHIEF BARON has appointed Mr. Henry James, of the Oxford Circuit, to be "Postman," and the Hon. Alfred Thesiger, of the Home Circuit, "Tubman," in the Court of Exchequer.

SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL is, it is said, to be made a Peer, and Mr. Patton, Lord Advocate, will offer himself as Sir William's successor in the representation of Perthshire.

MR. PURDY'S PERIODICAL STATEMENT, published on Tuesday, shows that on the last day of the fifth week of the month of April last 867,333 paupers were relieved in England Wales, the corresponding number in the previous year being 903,475.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT have determined to send another expedition into the Shindoo country to release some British subjects held in captivity there, as also to bring the Shindoos into subjection.

A MARKED CHANGE in the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara has occurred. Large portions of rock have given way in the centre of the shoe, giving the fall now more of a triangular appearance, which is said to add to its beauty. It has been demonstrated that the falls recede 10 in. or 12 in. a year.

THE RIGHT HON. J. FRANCIS ERSKINE GOODEVE, who recently filed a petition in the Birmingham Court of Bankruptcy, having succeeded to the earldom of Mar, is now in a position to satisfy all his creditors.

A POOR MAN NAMED MANNOCH found a gold watch and chain belonging to a gentleman of Faversham, a few days ago, and sought for and discovered the owner, who rewarded him for his honesty by presenting him with fourpence!

A TUNNEL has just been completed through the Alleghany mountains from the Ohio Valley to the seaboard. It is 4750 ft. long, and is large enough for a double line of rails. It is 2200 ft. above the level of the sea, and has taken ten years in boring.

THE LORDS of the Committee of Council on Education have decided that the Exhibition of National Portraits at South Kensington will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 18, and that from Monday, Aug. 6, to the close, the price of admission will be reduced to 3d. each person, and children of schools for the poor, accompanied by their teachers, will be admitted on payment of 1s. for every thirty students and one teacher.

A FRENCHMAN recently ascended in a balloon at New York; and, when at a great height, performed some trapeze feats. A heavy shower of rain came on, and the balloon began to descend rapidly. When near the earth it drifted over the Hudson river, and, from a height of 60 ft., the aeronaut dived into the stream, and swam for the New York shore. He was picked up by a boat when much exhausted.

COAL has been found to exist in immense quantity in New Zealand, widely distributed all over the colony. As yet the absence of cheap means of transit, the dearth of labour, and want of capital, have prevented any extensive development of the coal-fields of the colony; but it cannot be doubted that these drawbacks will decrease with the progress of settlement and the increase of population, and the coal deposits of New Zealand will prove a source of national wealth.

THE BRITISH CONSUL at CARTHAGENA has telegraphed to the north of England, for the information of shipowners taking coals to Spain, that England and her possessions have been declared cholera-stricken by the Madrid General Board of Health. A considerable fleet of vessels are on their passage out to Spain with coals, and to load espanto grass for the Tyne, and the quarantine regulations that will be enforced will considerably inconvenience trade.

MILITARY SQUABBLES IN INDIA.—A dispute about money matters between the Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Mansfield, and one of his Aides-de-Camps, Captain Jervis, was attracting much attention throughout India. The Captain had sued Sir William in the Simla Small Cause Court for 1444 rupees, expended in effecting additions and repairs to a building belonging to the Commander-in-Chief, and obtained a verdict for that amount. He had also commenced an action for defamation of character against Sir W. Mansfield, laying his damages at £10,000; while the latter, on the other hand, is determined to have his antagonist tried by court-martial, on charges preferred by his Excellency's English butler that the A.D.C. had made away with sundry articles of food and drink.

#### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

MR. WALPOLE has given up the fight. As I understand it, the question of the people's right to hold meetings in the parks is to be tried in a court of law. This is wise; but, alas! alas! too late. It is really astounding that the Home Secretary ever attempted to prevent the meeting on Monday. For, just think! right or wrong, it is clear that he had no force sufficient to prevent it; and, knowing this, it was the most egregious folly to make the attempt. It is rumoured that Lord Cranbourne is at the bottom of this fatuous policy. But what are we to say of Sir Richard Mayne, who in such a matter must have been consulted, and, as we happen to know, was consulted, by the Home Secretary, and boasted that he had a sufficient force to guard the park, his sufficient force, as it turned out, being about 1600 or at most 1800 men to guard an exposed frontier of some three and a half or four miles. But Sir Richard Mayne is a very conceited man; and, with a conceited Chief Commissioner, and a weak Home Secretary, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that the Government has got into this terrible difficulty. No doubt Mr. Walpole is a very good man; nobody disputes that; but he is weak, and no men are more dangerous in power than weak good men. O'Connell used to say that the most dangerous man in the world is a pious fool—far be it from me, though, to apply the term fool to so respectable a man as our Home Secretary; but he is certainly exceedingly weak. But had not the Secretary a right to close the parks? Is it right to allow meetings to be held there? Ah! what folly often lies hid under specious terms. No man has a political right if he has not the power to enforce it; or, at all events, he is not justified in attempting to enforce it unless he has sufficient force to do it, nor if the enforcing it will do more mischief to the country than allowing it to remain in abeyance. What is this right to use the parks worth, compared with the horrible mischief that has ensued from the attempt to enforce it? I speak not now of the damage done, for that is trifling; but the wrath excited, the bad blood between the governors and the governed and between the police and the people, and, worst of all, the teaching rascaldom its power—a lesson which it has learned better during the last few days than it has ever learned in this generation, and will possibly have to unlearn at an expense to itself and the country which is little dreamt of at present. Mind, I am not now speaking of the working men. Heaven forbid that I should include them in this term! I mean literally rascaldom, which would never have gone in any considerable numbers to the park but for the ukase of Sir Richard Mayne openly proclaiming that there was to be a row. Rascaldom does not care for politics; but the sound of a row will stir it to its depths.

When the news came to the House that Mr. Walpole had given way and wept, a witty member launched this *mot*, "Worthy, weeping Walpole."

Everybody connected with the House of Commons will be pleased to hear that Mr. Palgrave, son of Sir Francis Palgrave, has been chosen to be Examiner of Private Bills, salary £800 a year. Mr. Palgrave was a junior clerk in the Journal Office, and owes this appointment entirely to his merits.

While lounging, as becomes a lounge, along Holborn the other day, in the vicinity of a hall dedicated to one of the Universities and devoted to music, I became aware of a new shop, in which was exposed for sale a large collection of lovely Venetian glass. It looked exactly like the old glass for which connoisseurs are ready to pay such fabulous prices, but the prices marked on the articles were, if fabulous at all, fabulous on account of their moderation. A proper spirit of inquiry soon took me into the shop, and I there learnt all about the matter. These exquisite glass vases, tazas, &c., are of modern Venetian manufacture, and made on the old models. They are as light, as delicate, as quaint, and as rich in colour as the originals; indeed, I think it would puzzle the cognoscenti to discover any difference, and I have no doubt the Jew dealers have, since this shop has been opened, passed off a good deal of "old" Venetian ware of late. The shop is opened by Dr. Salviati, the inventor of the glass mosaic, which is now being used for the designs in the arcades at the South Kensington Museum, and which is to enter largely into the memorial to the Prince Consort in Hyde Park. A portion of the mosaic from Mr. Leighton's Nicolo Pisano is to be seen in the shop, and appears to be more successful than those now in their places at the museum; but that may be owing to the light. The process is excellently adapted for our climate, the colour being apparently hermetically closed between two layers of glass, and therefore not liable to damage from atmospheric causes. There are several specimens of the material as applied to church decoration, some of which are destined for the Royal chapel at Windsor.

I was, I believe, the first to announce, through your columns, that a new feature was about to be introduced into the programme of entertainments provided at the Crystal Palace, and that this feature was to consist in the recitation of the greater portion of Milton's "Paradise Lost," by Mr. A. A. Fry. Well, Mr. Fry has performed his task in the most satisfactory manner, and to the enjoyment and delight of large audiences. To recite nearly 1200 lines from Milton required an effort of memory as well as a power of elocution of which few men could have been capable; and yet this task Mr. Fry accomplished without the slightest hitch or stumble, and in a style which proved him to be a perfect master of the art of declaiming as well as an enthusiastic admirer and thorough student of the poet. At the conclusion of the recitations a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Mr. Fry—an act which, though unusual at the Crystal Palace, was fully justified by the unusual character of the entertainment as well as the excellence of Mr. Fry's performance. I hope to see a repetition of this or of similar entertainments at the Crystal Palace—a course which, as I remarked in speaking of Mr. Fry's recitations before, would in some measure bring back the Crystal Palace to the fulfilment of the purpose of an educational institution, for which it was originally intended. In managing such an establishment as that at Sydenham, which is necessarily an expensive one, the question of pecuniary receipts cannot be overlooked; and, in order to secure these, it is indispensable that the tastes of all classes of frequenters should be studied. Under the present management the aim, we believe, has been to provide something of everything, and with the lighter style of entertainments—such as the performances of Ethardo, the exhibition of Chang the giant, Christmas pantomimes, and so forth—to mingle more solid pabulum for those whose stronger mental stomachs are capable of digesting it. The interests of shareholders and of habitués have thus both been cared for; and, as Mr. Fry's recitations have been so successful, I hope the managers will not fail to maintain the feature thus introduced, and so give a dignity and value to the entertainments at the Palace, which, perhaps, could be imparted in no better way. As the topographical conformation of a country is better understood by a glance at a map than after the perusal of any amount of mere pen-and-ink description, so a poem—especially such a poem as "Paradise Lost"—is more readily understood when well recited than when merely read, even though the utmost care may be given to the reading. Besides, many persons will listen to Milton when recited as Mr. Fry recites him, who would not undertake the task of studying his immortal verses themselves; and, though it may be said that the knowledge of the poem thus gained can only be superficial, I hold that even a superficial knowledge of the greatest epic in the English language is better than no knowledge at all. Therefore, on every account, I hail with satisfaction the success of Mr. Fry's efforts, and hope ere long to see this style of thing made still more prominent in the entertainments at the pleasantest and best-conducted of all places of resort in or near London.

Allow me to give, through your columns, the utmost publicity in my power to the subjoined delicious bit of snobbery, which appeared as a letter to the editor of the *Times* on Thursday:—

Sir,—May I ask the favour of your stating that neither I nor any member of my family are connected with the recent proceedings of Reform, or Hyde Park disturbances? Your obedient servant,

JOHN JONES MERRIMAN, Surgeon.

45, Kensington-square, W., July 25.

A Mr. J. J. Merriman is reported in the newspapers to have been engaged in getting up the late Reform demonstration, and to have

subsequently defended several of the persons charged by the police with rioting, stone-throwing, &c.; hence the anxiety of Mr. "John Jones Merriman, surgeon," to have it known that "neither I nor any member of my family are connected," &c. The Mr. J. J. Merriman of the newspaper reports is a respectable solicitor, and, as I happen to know, a very pleasant fellow.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE mid-July number of the *Fortnightly* is far more "noticeable" in a reviewer's sense than the last previous number was. The article on Renan's "Les Apôtres" is not up to the mark to which Mr. Henry Rogers has accustomed us. Mr. Rogers has been so much criticised for "irony" and "levity," and all the rest of it, that he has turned round upon himself, and, in the attempt to make a compromise between his own peculiar bent and that of his critics, has failed to produce a strong and uniform effect. Mr. Seeborn, in continuing "The Oxford Reformers of 1498," challenges, for the first time, so far as we know, and not without producing reasons, the traditional assumption that Dean Colet, the friend of Erasmus, was the school-master who used to have the boys flogged only to make them "humble." The whole paper is admirable. We Liberals must all be ready, I am sure, to welcome Mr. J. M. Capes. The name is new to me, but he seems to be "coming up" vigorously on our side. He wrote a very good article in a recent number of the *Fortnightly*, entitled "The Just Demand of the Working Man," and he has, in the present number, one, which is at least equally good, about "Oaths." Dr. Max Schlesinger concludes (I suppose) his "Count Bismarck." These articles are most likely the main attraction of the two last numbers of the *Fortnightly*. I agree with him in doubting whether Bismarck could ever get the real "democrats" to accept a "sprig of olive" at his hands. Dr. Schlesinger truly says that "despotism is something real and tangible, while freedom is best to be compared to a religion . . . incomprehensible, yet undoubted." And to this he adds, with equal truth, that Bismarck neither has nor can inspire "faith." The Hon. E. L. Stanley, in criticising the recently-published volume of Positivist Essays on our "Foreign Relations," says that the "strong glow" which pervades the writing of Positivists, "can only be described as a religious enthusiasm." This is a matter of opinion; and, therefore, we must have no assumption about it. I have already, in this column, noticed the exceptional loftiness of moral tone which pervades Positivist writing in general, but it is, in my opinion, as much like "religious enthusiasm" as Auguste Comte was like —. I shall not complete the comparison; the Positivists may go to Dr. Robinet for a hint of it if they like.

#### THEATRICAL LOUNGER

The only dramatic events of the week have been the revival of "The Jealous Wife" at the HAYMARKET, the revival of the ancient farce of "The Weathercock" at the STRAND, and the reproduction of Mr. Andrew Halliday's burlesque of "Kenilworth" at the same favourite little theatre. "The Jealous Wife" is always being revived. She has been revived thrice per annum for the last eighty years. The chances are that the piece will be revived sixty times per annum for the next eighty years. May the shadows of David Garrick and George Colman the elder—not to mention Mr. Henry Fielding, author of "The History of a Foundling" and other works—be never the less! No more can be said than has been said about "The Jealous Wife," so I elect to say no more. Of "The Weathercock" let me remark, that it was a very excellent farce, but that its fun is, in 1866, a little—just a little—*passé*. The revival of "Kenilworth," I think, will prove a happy hit; for on Saturday last it was applauded to the echo. Some of the old familiar faces are missed—it is six years since it was first produced—and audiences have a clinging, yearning fondness for old *young* faces; but the extravaganzas is spiritedly acted, sung, and danced. Mr. Frank Musgrave has invented and composed new music—and excellent music too; and Mr. Charles Fenton's scenery is picturesque and characteristic, as are the other offsprings of that clever gentleman's brain and brush.

THE HAYMARKET and ST. JAMES'S Theatres are about to close. Londoners are flocking to the seaside, and country cousins are flocking to London, as will be seen by the watchful student of the audiences at the PRINCESS'S, ADELPHI, and STRAND.

MR. GEORGE HUDSON and THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. The long-pending suit between Mr. George Hudson, formerly M.P. for Sunderland, and the North-Eastern Railway Company has been decided in the Rolls Court in favour of Mr. Hudson. Mr. Hudson was the owner of the Whitby estate, which was vested in trustees; but the North-Eastern Railway Company held a mortgage for £14,000 on it. They discharged the claim of the trustees, and taking the estate into their possession, expended considerable sums of money in improving it. In the covenant was a clause that, if the mortgage were not paid off within a certain time, the company were to be entitled to claim £50,000. In his decision the Master of the Rolls held that the covenant to pay £50,000 on the failure to repay the £14,000 was in the nature of a penalty and could not be enforced, and ordered £26,000 of the claim of the company, with all the interest, to be struck out of their account. He also held that the conveyance from the trustees was a mere release of the property, and did not place the railway company in the place of trustees; but that they still remained as mortgagees, and had no right to expend money in the improvement of the estate. He ordered the expense of these to be struck out, thus reducing the claim of the company against Mr. Hudson by upwards of £50,000. The result, it is said, leaves the company due to Mr. Hudson about £40,000.

THE ITALIANS IN THE TYROL.—A letter from Bologna says:—"At present there only remains in the neighbourhood of the Rocca d'Anfo two or three battalions, sufficient to defend the defile. The victorious regiments are in march towards the north. Already they have seized the first cantoniera of the Stelvio, as you have doubtless heard. On the 7th they had concentrated some forces on the edge of the Devil's Bridge; while the enemy, keeping his quarters of Bormio, harassed the outposts and laid the country under contribution. But on the 11th, at daybreak, the 4th and 45th flying battalions, in concert with the volunteers of Milan, Como, Chiavenna, and Bergamo, advanced in the direction of the Baths. Hardly had they gone one hundred paces when a fusillade from the neighbouring thickets fell upon them at short range. The surprise made them fall back; but they soon went on again, and, after an hour's combat, supported by some mountain pieces, they rushed on the Austrians, routed them, and proceeded along the Bormio road. Their riflemen, ascending the heights, covered them on the right and left. Nevertheless, the Austrians rallied above the Baths, and appeared disposed to dispute warmly the road of the cantoniera. But the volunteers, harnessing themselves to the guns, dragged them up the mountain, and soon after grape-shot swept the road. Reinforced by some new companies, the Italians took the enemy between two fires and forced him to abandon his position. The Austrians, being driven back, burnt the wooden bridge, and opposed a determined resistance, which at last put a stop for that day to the progress of their assailants. Ninety prisoners remained in the hands of the Italians. This is the most fortunate feat of arms of the campaign in the Tyrol; at least it has afforded the greatest results. Masters of the first cantoniera, the Garibaldians held the key of Italy. The position will be no longer tenable for their enemies." A telegraphic despatch has announced the occupation of the second cantoniera by the Italians.

A STRIKE IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A very amusing circumstance occurred a few days ago at the asylum, Muthill. It is well known that the inmates work in the garden and about the grounds of the institution. A newspaper had been dropped accidentally, which contained a detailed account of the strikes, &c., among the ironworkers on the Clyde. This was picked up by one of the inmates, who read the paragraph to his associates, and, after some deliberation among themselves, the whole struck work. The outdoor superintendent remonstrated with them in vain to resume; but they insisted that, until some arrangement whereby they would get shorter hours and more pay was entered into, they would work no more. This state of matters continued for some time, and ultimately Dr. McIntosh, the medical superintendent, was sent for to endeavour to get the men to resume. The doctor, on hearing how matters stood, went to the men and suggested that they should send a deputation to address him on the subject. Immediately about half a dozen marched up to the doctor, stated their grievances at much length, and demanded more pay and shorter hours. The doctor said it was perfectly true that they had a great grievance of which to complain—provisions were high in price, and the hours of labour were by far too long in this warm weather, and then put his hand in his pocket and handed the deputation half a crown. This gave complete satisfaction; and the whole resumed work immediately. Though it might be expected, the joke did not end here. The doctor happened to pass the men some hours later, when he was accosted by the man to whom he handed the half-crown. He took the doctor aside, and told him in confidence, "They were a set of disagreeable chieftains, and were quarrellin' and wranglin' wha shud keep the half-crown. There it's back to you, doctor, to keep it for us yoursel'."—*Dundee Advertiser*.



## THE COBDEN CLUB.

On Saturday evening the members of this newly-established club held their inaugural dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (who is an honorary member) presided; and he was supported by Earl Russell (also an honorary member); by several members of Parliament, including the chief members of the late Administration; and by numerous other gentlemen who are admirers of the principles, career, and character of "the great Sussex Englishman."

The idea of founding the club originated early in the Session, mainly by Mr. T. B. Potter, the successor of Mr. Cobden in the representation of Rochdale. The proposition was so acceptable that in the course of a few weeks nearly a hundred gentlemen offered to join in founding a club, on the Fox Club plan, but to be associated with the name of Cobden, in commemoration of his honest principles, pure life, and noble achievements. A meeting was held in May at the Reform Club, and the preliminary arrangements, resulting in Saturday's banquet, were vigorously set on foot. Shortly after the scheme was fairly launched 145 ordinary members were enrolled, eighty-three of whom were members of Parliament, and a large majority men eminent in literature, art, and commerce.

The company on Saturday last numbered about 130, and amongst them, in addition to Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, were Lord Amberley, M.P.; Lord Eliot, M.P.; Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.; Mr. C. Fortescue, M.P.; Lord F. Cavendish, M.P.; Mr. Goschen, M.P.; Sir H. Hoare, Lord Houghton; Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P.; Sir R. Collier, M.P.; Mr. Bass, M.P.; Mr. Barnes, M.P.; Mr. Bazley, M.P.; Mr. Cheetham, M.P.; Colonel Sykes, M.P.; Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P.; Professor Fawcett, M.P.; Professor Goldwin Smith, Professor Thorold Rogers; Mr. Onslow, M.P.; Mr. R. Young, M.P.; Mr. White, M.P.; Mr. Whitworth, M.P.; Mr. Trevelyan, M.P.; Mr. Villiers, M.P.; Mr. Stansfeld, M.P.; Colonel Sawley, Mr. H. Yates Thompson, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. Louis Mallet; Mr. Ewing, M.P.; Mr. E. Beales; Mr. Bruce, M.P.; Professor Cairns, Mr. Childers, M.P.; Mr. Cowen, M.P.; Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P.; Mr. Duff, M.P.; Mr. Francis Taylor, Mr. J. Slagg, Mr. H. Mason, Mr. Platt, M.P.; Mr. Candlish, M.P.; Mr. Fildes, M.P.; Mr. Gerald Potter; Mr. E. Potter, M.P.; Mr. C. Foster, M.P.; Mr. Moffatt, M.P.; Captain Gridley, M.P.; Mr. Haddfield, M.P.; Mr. Hardcastle, M.P.; Mr. Henderson, M.P.; Mr. J. Heywood, the Hon. Mr. Howard, Lord Hobart; Mr. Hodgkinson, M.P.; Mr. Holden, M.P.; Mr. W. Jackson, M.P.; Mr. Locke King, M.P.; Mr. Wilford Lawson, Mr. E. A. Leatham; Mr. Lefevre, M.P.; Mr. McLaren, M.P.; Mr. Leeman, M.P.; Mr. Monk, M.P.; Mr. S. Morley; Mr. Samuelson, M.P.; Mr. A. W. Poulton, &c. Sir Roundell Palmer was present as Mr. Gladstone's guest. Mr. Milner Gibson was kept away by illness, and Mr. Bright was prevented from attending because he feared his feelings would not allow him to take part in such a festival.

When the company had assembled in the drawing-room, previous to the dinner, Mr. Gladstone said that, as a matter of business, it was necessary that the members of the club should agree to adopt the report which had been drawn up; and he therefore proposed the adoption of the report, which was as follows:—

The idea of forming a club, to be called the "Cobden Club," on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Fox Club, occurred to one or two gentlemen in the month of March last; and, in the course of a few weeks, nearly one hundred gentlemen, most of them members of the House of Commons, had intimated their wish to join it. On the 15th of May the first meeting was held at the Reform Club, at which it was resolved that the annual subscription should be £3 3s., and that a dinner should take place in June or July, at which the future arrangements of the club should be considered, and that Mr. Gladstone should be invited to preside. The club now consists of 145 ordinary members, of whom eighty-three are members of the Legislature. A considerable number of the subscriptions for the current year (which will in future be payable at the London and Westminster Bank, St. James's-square, on the 1st of January in each year) have been paid, and there is now a balance of about £300 in hand. In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting on the 15th of May, it now remains to determine the future arrangements of the club, and it is proposed that its management, together with the election of members, shall be entrusted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, three of whom shall form a quorum:—Lord Houghton, Viscount Amberley, M.P.; Mr. Arthur Otway, M.P.; Mr. T. Bayley Potter, M.P.; Mr. James Caird; Mr. John Bright, M.P.; Mr. J. Stuart Mill, M.P.; Mr. J. Stansfeld, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P.; Professor Fawcett, M.P.; Mr. Richard Baxter; Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.; Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P.; and Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the company immediately afterwards proceeded to the dining-room, which was prettily and tastefully decorated, and the tables were laden with the choicest flowers and fruit. A painted portrait of Mr. Cobden hung behind the chairman, and various busts of the distinguished patriot were distributed about the rooms. During the after-dinner proceedings Countess Russell, Lady Amberley, the Ladies Georgiana and Agatha Russell, Mrs. T. Bayley Potter, M.D.M. Bodichon, Mrs. Baxter, and Miss Potter listened to the speeches from a side gallery.

The loyal and patriotic toasts having been honoured, the Chairman proposed "The memory of the late Mr. Cobden." After paying a most eloquent tribute to the private virtues of Mr. Cobden as "one of those with respect to whom, I think, we may justly say that even the splendour of their talents was less remarkable than the solid distinction derived from their virtues, and with regard to whom, if admiration is strong, yet esteem, veneration, and affection in the retrospect must be stronger still," he said that as a politician he had proclaimed three great principles—peace, retrenchment, and reform. The latter he (the speaker) must now be excused from dwelling upon; but with respect to the principle of peace that was a point to which he could refer with eminent satisfaction, because Mr. Cobden's views bore the stamp of truth; and he would venture to say that in the present tone of English policy, in the tone of the words which many of them heard the previous night, which the noble Lord who now held the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs uttered, it was not difficult to trace the beneficial, though gentle and possibly unperceived, influence of the views and ideas of Mr. Cobden. Upon retrenchment, public economy was with Mr. Cobden more than a mere saving; it was a moral principle. What they heard the previous night upon public retrenchment was scarcely such as Mr. Cobden would have indorsed. In conclusion, he said, "You need not by visible signs recall him to the eyes of man. His name is written in their hearts. The progressive movement of mankind is towards a state of things in which the fruits of his labours, so far from being cancelled and effaced by the lapse of time, will be felt more and more, will be appreciated with more and more lively gratitude from year to year; and those who a generation hence may meet in this room or elsewhere—those, probably, who, after centuries have passed, may look back upon the history of the critical time in which we live will, depend upon it, be not less alive, but even more so, than we are to the genius and acts of Mr. Cobden." The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

The "Health of Earl Russell" was then proposed by Professor Goldwin Smith.

In response his Lordship referred to the foreign policy of the late Administration. Upon the present war he said, by question of national right Venice undoubtedly belonged to Italy. He could forgive Austria defending her possession, but it did appear to him intolerable that being at war with Italy, Austria should offer to give up Venice, not to the Italians, but to the Emperor of the French. The Italians were grateful to the Emperor of the French for having secured them Lombardy; but in this case France had taken no part in the war; and he thought very naturally that if Austria was prepared to give up Venice, it should have been given up to Italy. He regretted that an English Secretary of Foreign Affairs should have gone shares in the French Emperor's proposition for an armistice the terms of which could not but be offensive to the Italian people. He could not but hope to see Italy as a single power, and its unity firmly established. In regard to Germany, he thought the time had come when the inhabitants of the various countries must be heard on the question whether their Governments were conformable to their wishes. If so, they would be affirmed and maintained; if otherwise, there must be reconstruction. He thought, therefore, that with respect to any interference by this country, they should be very cautious and very forbearing. The disturbed

countries would fare much better by being left alone than by foreign intervention.

On the proposition of Earl Russell, the health of Mrs. Cobden was enthusiastically drunk.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill then proposed Mr. Gladstone's health, and Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the compliment.

The company soon after separated, and returned to town by special train as rapidly as the crowds from Wimbledon would allow.

## Literature.

*The Albert N'Yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Exploration of the Nile Sources.* By SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M.A., F.R.G.S. With Maps, Illustrations, and Portraits. In two volumes. London: Macmillan and Co.

Literature having, "from the earliest period to the present time," been liberally sprinkled with Nile water, it is pleasing to find that we may look for an end of it at last. Without going even ankle-deep into the Nile controversy, we are content to look upon the great question as settled. Captains Speke and Grant have discovered the Victoria basin, and Mr. Baker has discovered the Albert basin; but as for a source *proper*, there may be hundreds of peddling mountain streams over which future travellers will scarcely feel inclined to quarrel. And so the matter may be looked upon as settled, and there is very much in that. A perfectly useless matter may be a plague and a torment so long as it is associated with mystery; whilst the mystery of the Sphinx would soon find its level if unriddled. Without irreverence it may be thought that the satisfaction of seeing a thing "put out of its misery" is not the least important charm of the present volumes. Otherwise, people might be inclined to hold the views of Comoro, the Chief of Latooka, who did not see the necessity of putting himself out of the way in order to assist the views of Mr. Baker. The Chief says: "Suppose you get to the Great Lake, what will you do with it? What will be the good of it? If you find that the large river does flow from it, what then?" This utilitarianism, which might have delighted Locke, confounded Berkeley, and furnished Sir Edward Lytton with titles for three or four more novels, may now be said to be on its trial. The thing is accomplished, and now comes the *cui bono*? Perhaps the legitimate answer, although Mr. Baker does not suggest it in that light, would be "the African Slave." The good is to be to him, because he is not to be. At the end of his labours Mr. Baker says—

Stop the White Nile trade, prohibit the departure of any vessels for the south, and let the Egyptian Government grant a concession to a company for the White Nile, subject to certain conditions, and to a special supervision. There are already four steamers at Khartoum. Establish a military post of 200 men at Gondokoro, an equal number below the Shilluk tribe in 13 deg. latitude, and, with two steamers cruising on the river, not a slave could descend the White Nile.

It is doubtful if this, which some people wish devoutly, could be consummated without a knowledge of the countries at least as far south as our recent travellers have gone, inasmuch as there could be no certainty. Now, the very source of the evil, if not exactly that of the Nile, has been discovered.

Mr. Baker so recently described his travels in brief at the Royal Geographical Society that it is quite unnecessary to again trace his footsteps. Nothing but a reading of his entertaining volumes could do justice to the indomitable will and energy which enabled Mr. Baker to overcome apparently fatal difficulties in the face of constant peril, of desertion, and of treachery; to make valuable friendships out of very indifferent material, to rise superior to savage enemies in the very moment of their triumph, and to elevate himself to something like the position of king and lawgiver in various provinces through which he passed with his small band of followers. It is indeed satisfactory to know that his years of suffering and danger, all of which were shared by his wife, have been crowned with the most perfect success, and place him prominently in the foremost rank of modern travellers.

From a great number of notes we select a few for comment, just by way of letting the reader see the nature of the contents of these volumes. But even the interior of Africa, as far south as the Albert N'Yanza, offers but little that differs from what everybody knows of some place elsewhere; whilst purely personal adventures and troubles seem of far more importance to the traveller and his friends than they can possibly be to the ordinary peruser of books. Mr. Baker can be very high-flown against slavery, as has been shown; but elsewhere he is contemptuous enough about the negroes and "black sympathisers in England." For example—

Human nature as viewed in its crude state, as pictured amongst African savages, is quite on a level with that of the brute, and not to be compared with the noble character of the dog. There is neither gratitude, pity, love, nor self-denial; no idea of duty; no religion; but covetousness, ingratitude, selfishness, and cruelty. All are thieves, idle, envious, and ready to plunder and enslave their weaker neighbours.

Such observations are described as having been made in the heat of the moment when irritability has been occasioned; but though Mr. Baker found more than one "noble savage," his general experience, according to our own careful judgment upon his own statements, fully warrants the calm reiteration of so degrading a verdict. There are many quarters in which such observations will give offence. The blacks, the "superior race" (as the mock-apologists for there being such things as white men at all have it), are supposed to "do no wrong;" and England has herself only to blame for being in a position which to all intents and purposes places ethnological distinctions at defiance. It might not be difficult to find an Englishman with the black fever hating his white family, and striving to get the monkey represented in Parliament. As a distinction, Austria has withdrawn her Mission from Africa, and Mr. Baker thinks that at present matters mercantile are preferable to missions. The reader will find much of interest, if not the main-thread itself of the narrative, in the opposition offered to the traveller. The Turkish officials at Khartoum, &c., cared nothing about British Consuls' letters in favour of the explorer Baker. They all believed that the explorer Baker's object was to cut up the slave trade, which is the chief "custom" of the country, under the pretence of getting elephants' tusks. Of course, Mr. Baker was bothering himself with no such intention. "My heart's on the Nile," he might have said. And so, for two or three years he was going about, with very few followers worth their salt, and some few well worth the pepper which they got, amongst various kinds of savages, who robbed him in the way of expecting presents, always wanted him to fight their battles, and ran away when he declined to be a pirate and freebooter. The chapters should be carefully read which describe the murderous tendencies, the treachery, the cowardice, and other bad qualities of the King Kamrasi and his brother M'Gambi; but these are harsh words against the "superior race," and against two gentlemen who may have their worshippers at Exeter Hall next spring, for all we know. However, some good can come out of Africa. Mr. Baker was able to leave his wife for many days in native care, and throughout the fair lady met with every attention, and which, on one occasion, only seemed something like supererogation.

We must leave Mr. Baker and his sporting with elephants, antelopes, crocodiles, hippopotamuses, ducks, geese, and cranes, together with his home (or abroad) made potato-whisky, &c., to take care of themselves—which none but Mr. Baker could do. The humorous side of things must be seen, but only by "natural selection" from a great variety and in very brief indication. Nobody could fail to admire Mr. Baker's hearty contempt for the wholesale begging which goes on—mendacity, not mendacity. He takes the ups and downs of life well, declaring that the hippopotamus makes the *only* soup, and that our old-established aldermanic friend, the turtle, furnishes merely "mock hippopotamus." In contradistinction to this luxury, he pulls himself ashore from his Nile-boat in his own captain's pinnace—a sponging-bath! The delight of meeting his old friend Speke, and his old friend Grant, has a comedy which awakens and ends in a different spirit. What can be said about birds pecking live donkeys to death?—donkeys being more than annuitants, to intensify the Byronic lines.

'Tis said that persons living on annuities  
Are longer lived than others;

although it may not follow that our poor friends do not die because we only see them alive. What can be said of the African burial custom—interring the corpse a fortnight, only to exhume it and leave it bare for vultures, like an adjourned debate at a discussion hall? And why, why—the new Government is not bound to respond—why should the English Consul at Khartoum receive only £150 a year?

There is one point which we have not even brushed upon in passing—the human hair. In the district or kingdom of Latooka

European ladies would be startled at the fact that to perfect the coiffure of a man requires a period of from eight to ten years. The Latookas wear most exquisite helmets, all of which are formed of their own hair, and are, of course, luxuriant. The thick, crisp, wool is woven with fine twine until it presents a thick network of felt. As the hair grows through this matted substance it is subjected to the same process, until, in the course of years, a compact substance is formed like a strong felt, about an inch and a half thick, that has been trained into the shape of a helmet. A strong rim, about two inches deep, is formed by sewing it together with thread; and the front part of the helmet is protected by a piece of polished copper, while a piece of the same metal, shaped like the half of a Bishop's mitre, and about a foot in length, forms the crest.

Coloured beads may be added a discretion.

All this, at vol. i., page 211, sounds like savage life indeed; but turn to vol. ii., page 356. Triumphant Mr. Baker gets to Suez, drinks Bass's ales, and observes the English ladies en route to India. It was something like a new sensation—after savage customs, and manners, and costumes—"I felt inclined to talk to everybody. Never was I so in love with my country men and women; but they (I mean the ladies) all had large balls of hair at the backs of their heads!" He is interrupted by a faithful darkey follower:—"Wah! Illah! Illah!" exclaimed the astonished Richaru, 'they are beautiful! What hair! They are not like the negro savages, who work other people's hair into their own heads; theirs is all real, all their own; how beautiful!' 'Yes, Richaru,' I replied; 'all their own!' This was my first introduction to the chignon.

Mr. Baker's book is more important than can be imagined from this sketch. To the many interested we can only unfeignedly add—read.

*Open-boat Reform, Fish-market Improvements, and the Abolition of the Hawking System with Creels.* By HENRY DEMPSTER, H.E.I.C.S.

In an article which appeared in these columns some time ago on deep-sea fisheries, we happened to inquire whether Mr. H. Dempster, the advocate for the last twenty years of deep-sea fisheries, was still in existence. Well, we have received a pamphlet with the above title, which proves that Mr. Dempster is still in the land of the living and still at his "old lones"—labours, we mean. In this pamphlet Mr. Dempster advocates reform in the construction of fishing-boats by the substitution of decked and welled vessels for the open boats now generally in use; the improvement of our fish-markets, as well in the items of construction and arrangement as in management; and the abolition of what he calls the "hawking system with creels." As regards boats and markets we heartily agree with Mr. Dempster, but doubt the possibility of his views as to hawking being realised. Those engaged in the fish trade, if left free, will adopt the appliances best suited for carrying it on; and if "hawking with creels" be found convenient, Mr. Dempster may rest assured that "hawking with creels" will be continued, whatever he may have to advance against it. With this qualification, we commend the little pamphlet to the attention of all concerned in fishing and the fish trade. It will be found to contain much valuable information and many useful suggestions. Perhaps some of our readers may not exactly understand what Mr. Dempster means by "hawking with creels." Well, the word "creels," which is of local acceptance, signifies the basket in which the Scottish "fishwives" carry their wares when itinerating from place to place for the sale of the fish which their "gudemen" have caught over night. This system of "hawking with creels," Mr. Dempster thinks damages and deteriorates the quality of the fish, and ought, therefore, to be "put down." Perhaps so; but—well, we have already had our say on the point, and need not go further into the controversy.

## A PAIR OF BOOKS.

*Shadows of the Past, in Verse.* By Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. London: Macmillan and Co.

*The Beautiful in Nature and Art.* By Mrs. ELLIS, Author of "The Women of England," &c. London: Hurst and Blackett.

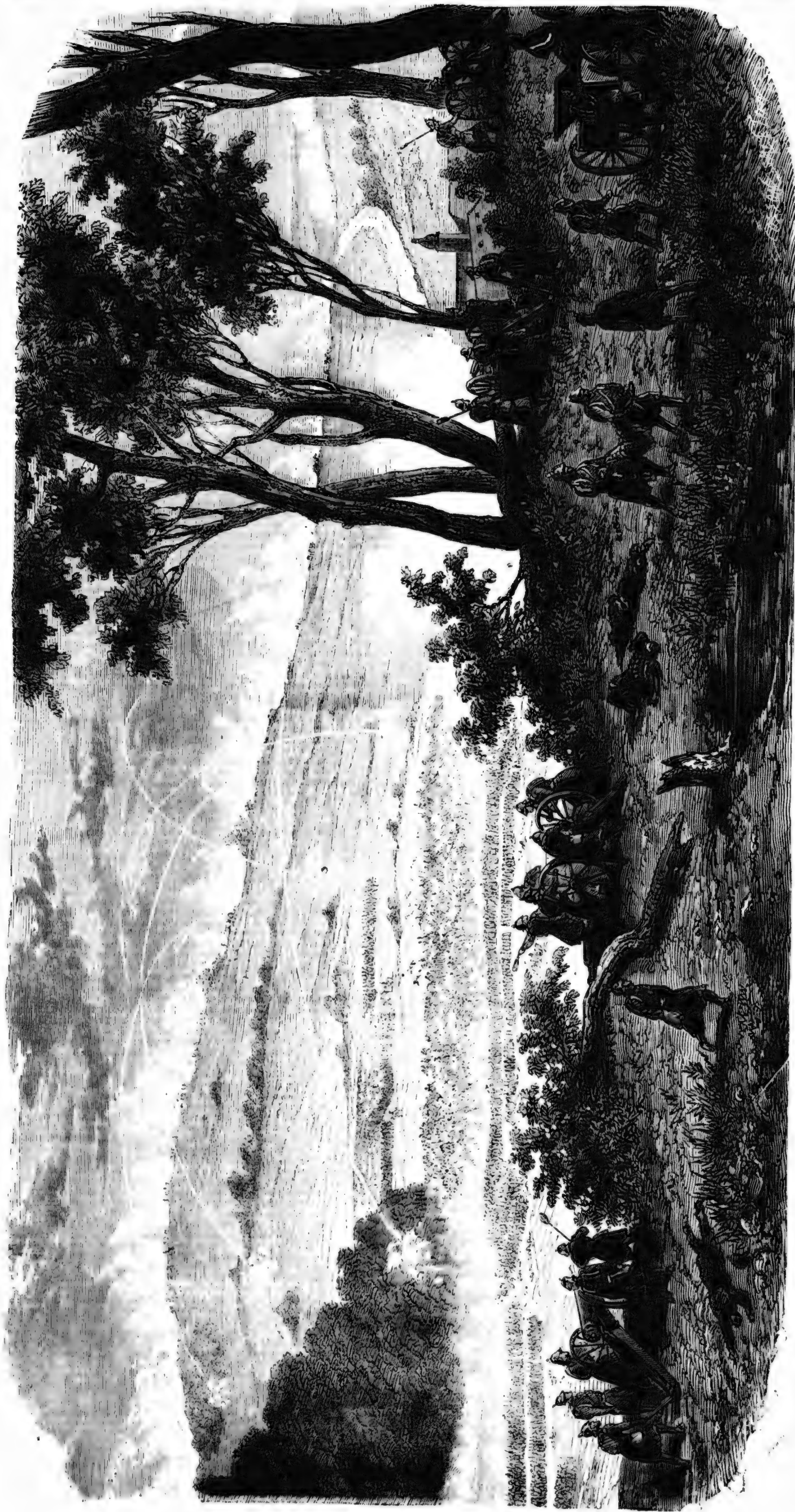
These two books are very different in kind, but they are of about equal degrees of merit, and represent literary faculties of about the same calibre. Lord De Redcliffe cannot write poetry, or even effective verses. His rhymes will not even stand the first rough test by which a book of verse may be judged almost mechanically. What sort of rhymes do we find? Do we find rhymed together words so remote that the interval between them must be traversed by a vigorous and perhaps novel thought, or do we find conventional rhymes, in which words are joined without effort? Let us open the book at random—candidly, without cutting many pages, for the pages are not worth the trouble. Here we have flowers, bowers; tomb, bloom; truth, youth; time, sublime; breeze, seas; village bells, memory dwells; maid replied, vision tried; musing slow, fraught with woe; love thee, above thee;—and we need not go on. The book is a collection of album verses.

Mrs. Ellis writes with some purpose, not without taste and industry, and always with fine-spirited touches here and there; but the general effect of her book is dull; occasionally one cannot help finding the pages weak and tedious. Now and then, a young lady turning them over must alight upon useful practical hints; but what is useful is so mixed up with what is useless that one hardly cares to turn over many leaves in search of it. Some of the dicta are curiously, obviously, wrong. For example, Mrs. Ellis thinks the taste for drawing and painting may be more easily cultivated than the taste for music; that while an "ear" is necessary in the one case, nothing particular is necessary in the other case, only that you should open your eyes. Well, we have no statistics (and don't want them) of the people who can't sing a song in tune or in time, on the one hand, and the people who can't draw a circle, or catch perspective, on the other. It may reasonably be assumed that there are about as many people defective in faculty for form, colour, and perspective, as there are defective in faculty for time, melody, and harmony. But, in the absence of exact information, it is absurd to reject this obvious presumption. If we rejected it ourselves it would rather be to put in its place the presumption that there are more people who can learn to play and sing than people who can learn to draw and paint. It is useless discussing such a question; but no dependence can be placed upon the opinions of a writer who does not intuitively see (though proof is ready) that what she calls "the graphic art" as much requires a peculiar "eye" as music a peculiar "ear." The conditions are presumably similar in the two cases. Many people can be taught a little drawing; many people can be taught a little music; a few people can acquire music in a high degree; a few people drawing. A very few cannot acquire either in any degree that is not ridiculous. Still fewer can acquire one or the other in the highest degree.

On the whole, the book of Viscount de Redcliffe and this of Mrs. Ellis are about the weakest we have seen for some time.

LEAF FROM WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—On Monday afternoon, at the Whitehall side of Westminster Bridge, a well-dressed man threw himself into the Thames. There were three or four steamers at the time at the pier waiting to embark and disembark their passengers, and one, the *Twilight*, was in motion, when the passengers saw the man spring from the bridge into the water. For an instant he was out of sight, but on his reappearance he seemed to be battling with the water. He sank a second time, and on the third appearance he was wildly dashing the water from his face with his hands, his head being entirely above the surface. It was, however, momentary, for he sank to rise no more. The *Twilight* got out the lifebuoy and a large ladder, but the time was too short to allow the vessel to approach the drowning man. The other steam-boats also put out and dragged the river, but the body could not be recovered.





THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

### THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SADOWA.

THE Illustration which we publish this week of the scene of the battle of Sadowa will materially assist our readers in realising the nature of the country where that tremendous conflict took place. With regard to the account of the battle itself, it will only be necessary to refer to the full particulars which have already appeared in our columns and to the explanations appended to the Map of Bohemia which we published last week. The accuracy of our present Engraving may be relied on, since the drawing from which it is taken was submitted to several military authorities who were present at the battle, and has been pronounced to be a correct representation of that portion of the field where the operations culminated.

From the neighbourhood of Josephstadt a continuous line of low, undulating hills, with plateau-like tops, or of rolling fields, extends till it slopes away into the meadows watered by the E. be. Beyond this line,

again, and running nearly parallel with the first, about half way where it recedes towards the west and north, is a similar ridge, appearing to be of greater elevation. Beyond this is the picturesque broken country formed by the projecting peaks and lower ranges of the Riesengebirge. There are many cross valleys permeating both ridges towards the Elbe, and on both there are hills, or hillocks, some almost like tumuli, on which villages and their little churches nestle in the woods. In the valley between the first and second ridge runs the Bisritz rivulet, on which Sadowa and Nechanitz are situated. It is traversed nearly at right angles by the main road from Jicin to Königgrätz. In the valley between the first ridge and the rolling ground which lies towards the Elbe runs a road from Smiritz, or Smiric, to Königgrätz, coming out on the Jicin road; and more to the west is another road, branching from the Jicin road and running by Nechanitz to the main road between Prague and Königgrätz. There are numerous other small roads connecting the nests of villages which

are to be seen in all directions. Immediately below the city of Königgrätz the land is level and marshy; but towards Smiritz, which is nearly half way to Josephstadt, there is a projecting spur approaching the river, which is one outshoot of the first line of hills, and thence a gradual elevation from the river takes place, in a series of irregular terraces. On the top of this first ridge there is a village named Smiraltitz. This is near the scene of the battle. There are several villages on the inner side of the slope between Königgrätz and the river. The line continues to the left hand till about the centre, where its undulating contour is broken by a wooded knoll or hill, rising rather steeply, on which is placed the church and village of Klum, or Chlum, embowered in thick trees and gardens. Thence to the left the line of the ridge is depressed and carried towards the village of Nechanitz, and gets lost in broken hills, among which are villages unknown to the ordinary traveller.

At a spot beyond the extreme left of our Engraving was an elevated ridge where the Prussian force made a detour, and whence the right wing of the Austrian army was displaced, and the position remained in the hands of the Prussians after four successive attacks and a severe struggle. The route which traverses obliquely the field of battle is that from Lissa to Königgrätz; it winds in a valley amidst fields of corn.

Near to Klum, where Benedek concentrated his forces, the junction of the two Prussian armies took place, an event which decided the day against the Austrians. This place occupies the heights on the left of our Engraving. In the centre may be seen the position of the Austrian infantry and cavalry; and the Austrian batteries occupied the rising ground on the right, from the slope of which they fired against the advancing lines of the Prussian infantry. In the foreground on the left the Prussian infantry advanced, protected by their batteries. In the centre the shock of the two armies took place; and the right is occupied by Prussian batteries.



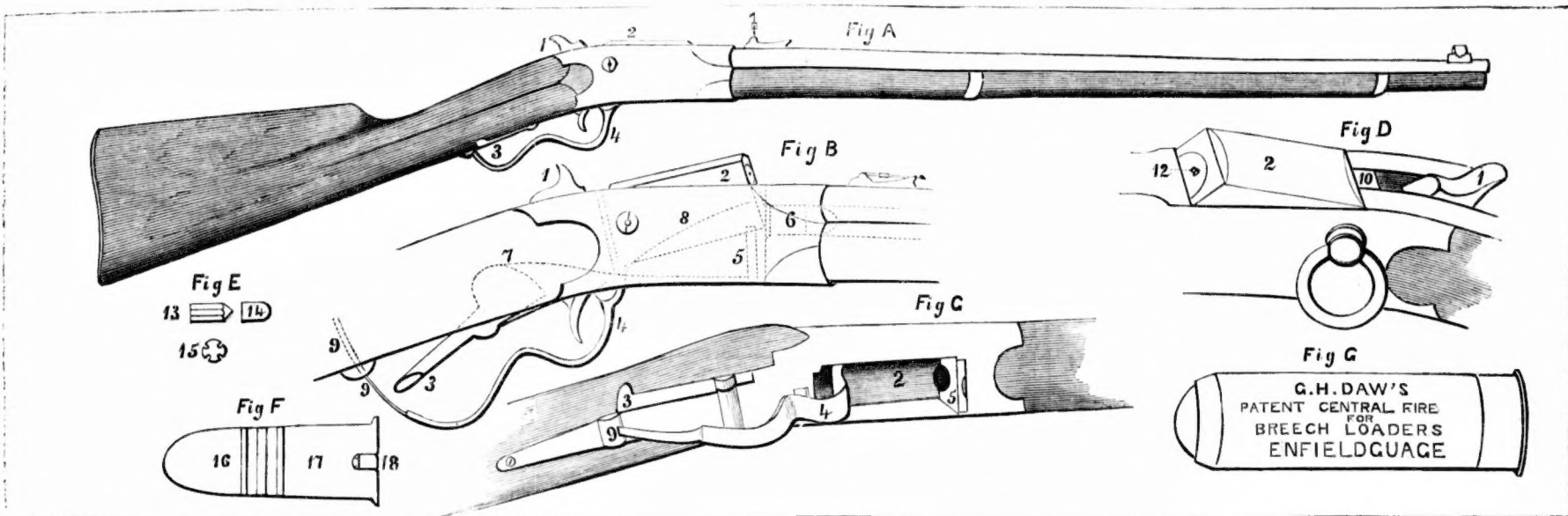


Fig. A.—Hammer at full cock. 2. Oblong square, that fills in the breech. This is lifted up by pressing forward the spring lever handle (4) to allow cartridge to be inserted. 3. Spring catch that brings out cartridge-case after explosion.—Fig. B. 1. Hammer let down. 2. Oblong square that fills in breech raised up by lever handle (4) being pressed forward. The dotted line (8) shows the concavity of underneath portion, so that cartridge may be slid underneath into barrel at 6. 3. Spring catch pulled down. Dotted line (7) shows the course of spring on which it works. It is attached to dotted lines (5) that extracts exploded cartridge-case, and allows it to fall to the ground. 9. Spring at end of lever-handle (4), that fixes lever when it is pushed forward for loading; when lever is drawn back previous to firing the spring passes into stock of rifle, as marked by dotted lines (9).—Fig. C looking underneath the breech. 2 is concavity of oblong square that fills in breech. 3. Spring catch, that pulls back cartridge-extractor (5), as in Fig. B, by dotted lines (5 and 7). 4. Underneath of spring-lever. 9. Spring at end of lever.—Fig. D.—1. Hammer. 2. Oblong square. 10. Punch on which hammer strikes driving-pin (12) through oblong square (2) on to cartridge in barrel.—Fig. E.—An invention of Mr. Daw's to explode his central fire-cartridge in connection with this rifle. 13. Anvil inserted into percussion-cap (14). It is fluted at sides, as shown at section 15 to allow fire to pass down into powder.—Fig. F.—Cartridge for rifle. 16. Ball. 17. Powder. 18. Cap on anvil.—Fig. G.—Mr. Daw's new cartridge adapted to this rifle.

## BREECH-LOADING SMALL-ARMS: THE COCHRANE RIFLE.

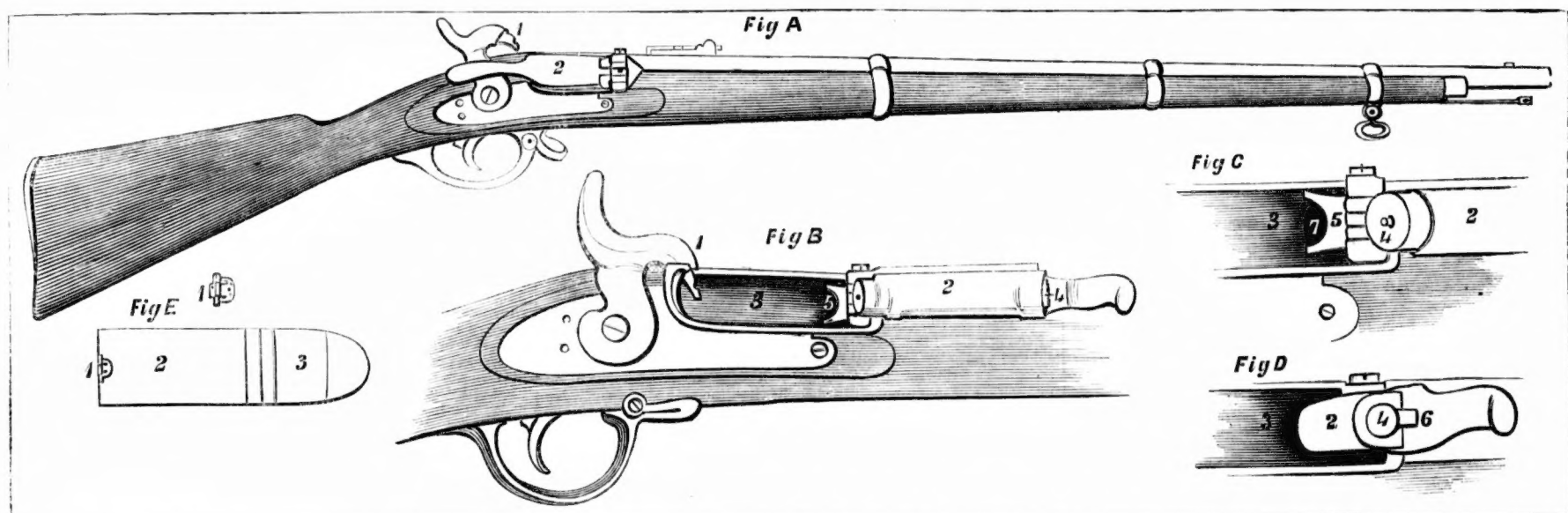
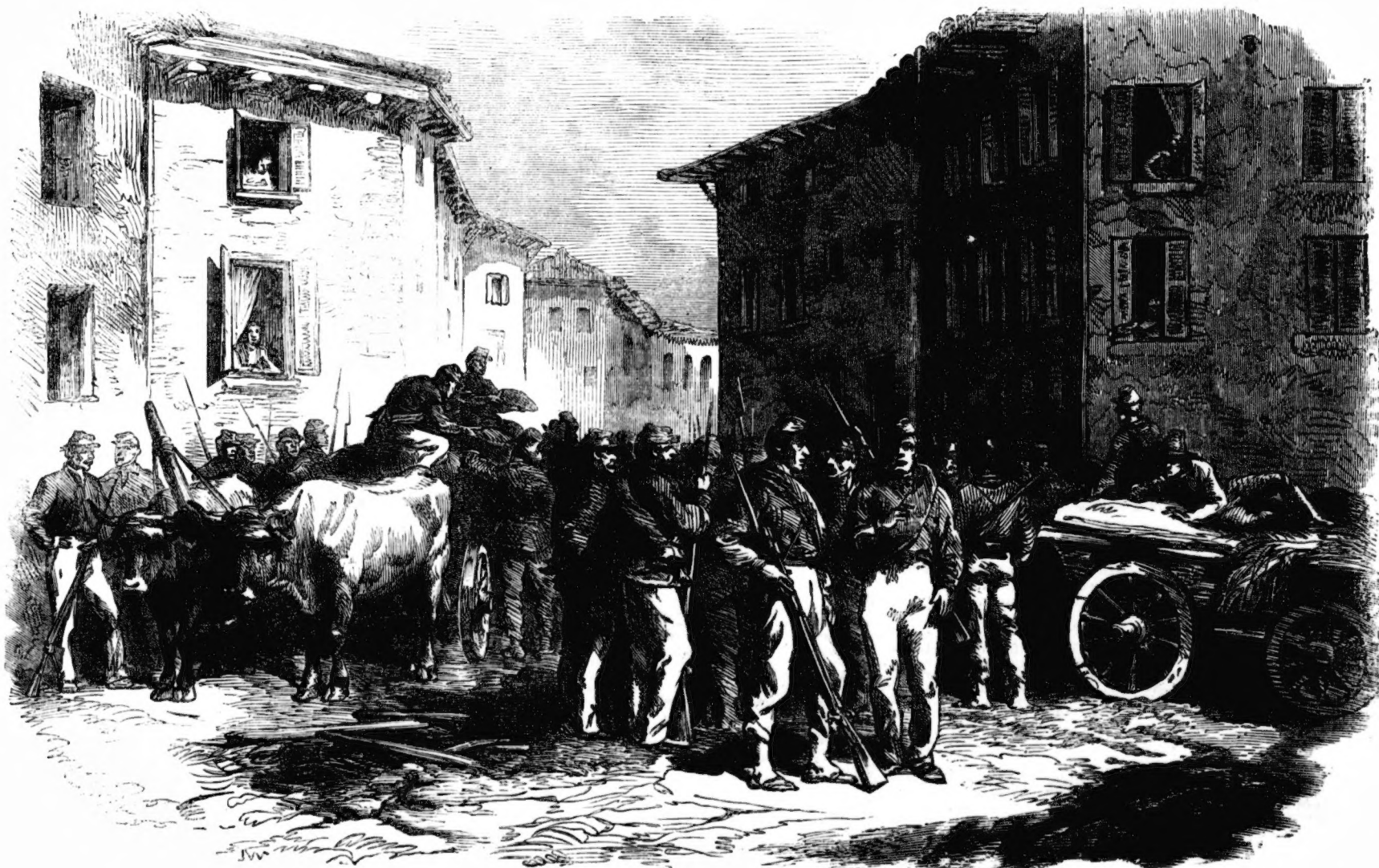


Fig. A.—1. Hammer with beak; the beak has a notch in it that locks itself into end of cylinder in breech, preventing breech from being opened again until hammer is pulled up. 2. Is breech-lock closed.—Fig. B.—1. Hammer with its beak let down. 2. Breech-lock open, showing cylinder that fills in breech. 3. Clip that jerks out exploded cartridge-case when breech-lock is swung open.—Fig. C.—2. Cylinder. 3. Chamber. 4. Where beak of hammer strikes forcing-pin (4), as in fig. C, into cartridge.—Fig. D.—Cartridge, invented by Mr. J. Needham, that can be fired away without leaving any case behind it, by using a longer pin. 1. The cap set in a piece of pasteboard. 2. Powder. 3. Ball. The whole inclosed in paper.

## BREECH-LOADING SMALL-ARMS: NEEDHAM'S ADAPTED ENFIELD, FOR RAPID FIRING.



ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS AT SALO.



## BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

THE COCHRANE.

THIS arm, like so many others recently brought into notice, is of American origin. The parts of the Cochrane rifle are few, simple, and very strong. The breech, when opened, rises like the middle of a stick that is snapped half way across; and the under part of the breech-block is so shaped that it forms a channel through which the cartridge is pushed up from underneath into the barrel. As soon as the cartridge is in its place, the snapped stick, so to speak, is straightened, and what, when raised, was the guiding channel for the cartridge becomes, when pressed down flat, the solid block to support the recoil. The same movement that raises the breech puts the hammer to half-cock, and time is further economised in other ways, for the hammer or striker of the lock is also used as the tumbler, and works in the centre of the frame. If the guard or lever should be injured, the mechanism can all be set in motion, merely by the pressure of the thumb. Military men, of course, must judge of the suitability of the weapon in a military point of view, but any one desirous of seeing, as a mere matter of curiosity, how much the action of a breech-loader can be simplified should take an opportunity of examining the Cochrane rifle. Mr. Daw, of Thread-needle-street, is the agent for the inventor of the Cochrane rifle, and to him we have been indebted for facilities in making our drawings and for information as to the construction of the piece.

### NEEDHAM'S ADAPTATION OF THE ENFIELD.

The merits of this arm consist in its great simplicity, solidity, and rapidity of firing. There is but one motion to open the breech and throw out the exploded case. The cartridge is placed in the barrel and pushed home by the act of closing the breech. A steel wedge on the nose of the hammer drives forward the piston which explodes the cartridge, at the same time fitting in a slot in the breech, thereby securely locking it. The piece can be fired seventeen times per minute. Mr. Needham's adaptation is suited for the Boxer cartridge or for any of the Enfield gauge, and is specially constructed for rapid firing, as it is only necessary to fling open the lock, insert the cartridge, again close the lock, and fire.

## CARIBALDIAN VOLUNTEERS ENTERING SALO, ON LAKE GARDA.

OUR Engraving represents one of those picturesque incidents which always seem to afford an opportunity to the artist to illustrate the war in Italy. It is taken from a sketch of the entry of the Garibaldians into Salo, that ancient town on Lake Garda which forms a part of the commune of the same name belonging to Austrian Italy. Salo is about fifteen miles from Brescia, and is charmingly situated at the head of a bay on the western shore of the lake. It was once walled, and is still supposed to be defended by an old castle, while its houses are better built and its squares are more spacious than those of most of the old Italian towns. There are few more picturesque places than Salo, and the scene in the streets at the time that the volunteers entered them was one not easily to be forgotten.

Many of the public buildings of the place are very beautiful, and the town itself may be said to be set amidst lemon and orange groves and gardens, the profusion of flowers in which is almost proverbial throughout Lombardy.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MOZART'S "Marriage of Figaro" is the "song of the swan" with which the season at each of our opera houses is to expire. In operatic as in other matters the race is not always to the swift, or we might say that Mr. Mapleson had gained a step on Mr. Gye in the matter of the production of this work, which was given at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday—its first representation being fixed at the Royal Italian Opera for Friday, and its second for Saturday (to-night), when the theatre closes. It will be interesting to compare the merits of the two companies as shown in the execution of Mozart's masterpiece, which this evening will be played at both theatres.

In the meanwhile three interesting performances have lately taken place at the Royal Italian Opera. Mme. Vilda has appeared with great success as Leonora, in "Il Trovatore;" and our two charming prima donnas—how happy the public could be with either!—have each had a benefit. At Mdle. Pauline Lucca's benefit the performances consisted of the second act of "Faust," the second act of "Fra Diavolo," and the third act of "Les Huguenots." The representation in honour of Mdle. Patti was similarly arranged. The first act of "L'Etoile du Nord" was followed by the second act of "Faust," and the proceedings terminated with the first act of "Crispino e la Comare."

After the London season, which is now almost at an end, we are promised a series of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon. We shall, apparently, have no other musical performances of general interest to chronicle until the provincial festivals begin.

The Worcester Musical Festival, as we learn from the *Daily News*, is to be held on September 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. The works announced for the morning performances are:—Tuesday, Sept. 11, "The Dettingen Te Deum," the first and second parts of "The Creation," and a selection from "Naaman;" Wednesday, Sept. 12, "Elijah;" Thursday, Sept. 13, "Service" in C, a selection from "Joshua," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise;" and on Friday, Sept. 14, "The Messiah." There will be miscellaneous concerts on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, and a ball on Friday evening will terminate the festival. The following vocal performers are engaged:—Mdle. Titiens, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Patey-Whytock, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The conductor will be Mr. Dove; and Dr. S. Wesley will preside at the organ. The band and chorus will number 350 performers. Last year's meeting of the Three Choirs (i.e., of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford) was, it may be remembered, held at Gloucester. The accounts of that festival have but recently been made up, and it turns out to have been the most numerous attended and altogether the most successful meeting of the Three Choirs ever known.

A matinee musicale was given on Monday, at St. James's Hall, by Mdle. Teresa Carreno, a native of Venezuela, who has just arrived in England. Mdle. Carreno came to this country with strong recommendations from Liszt, Rossini, and other more than competent judges. Although very young, she is already a pianist of the highest attainments. Her performances on Monday, in a great variety of styles, were those of a most accomplished artist. She played Beethoven's sonata in C sharp minor—incorrectly known as "The Moonlight Sonata;" Chopin's ballad in A flat; Gottschalk's fantasia on the "Miserere" in the "Trovatore;" and a fantasia composed by herself on themes from "Norma," and some smaller pieces. Her execution of Beethoven's famous sonata was especially admirable; but there is no style in which this young artist does not excel.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—The Marquis of Abercorn, as heir male and chief of the historic house of Hamilton, stands at the head of the Scottish nobility; his direct ancestor in the male line, James, Earl of Arran, the famous Regent of Scotland (grandson of Princess Mary), was declared by Parliament the next heir to the crown of Scotland after Mary Queen of Scots and her issue; and was created, in 1549, by Henry II. of France, Duke of Chatelherault, in Poitou. "In order," says Sir Walter Scott, "to induce him to consent to the projected match between Mary, infant Queen of Scotland, and the Dauphin of France." The Duke of Hamilton, a Douglas by male descent, is only a Hamilton in the female line. The Lord Lieutenant (eldest son of James Viscount Hamilton, and stepson of the Prime Minister, Lord Aberdeen) succeeded his grandfather, John James, Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., when quite a child, in 1818, and had, consequently, a very long minority. He married, in 1832, Lady Louisa Jane Russell, half sister of Earl Russell, and daughter of John, Duke of Bedford, by whom he has a numerous issue. His eldest daughter is Countess of Lichfield, his second Countess of Durham, his third Countess of Dalkeith, and his fourth Countess of Mount-Edgumbe.

## ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL.

MORE than 700 years ago Queen Matilda founded and endowed, on the east side of the Tower of London, a hospital dedicated to St. Katharine; and the foundation was confirmed by the grants of succeeding Sovereigns, and the revenues increased by Queen Eleanor and other Royal donors. Provision was made for a master, who, according to an ordinance of Queen Philippa, was to be a priest. There were to be maintained also three brothers, who were to be priests, and three sisters, all under obligation of perpetual chastity, and to "serve and minister before God," and do works of charity. Masses were to be said daily in the chapel, one to be for the souls of all the Kings and Queens of England. The patronage was to be in the Queens of England. Provision was also to be made for twenty-four poor men and ten poor women; and the charter of Queen Eleanor directed that when, in future times, the means of the hospital should augment, the number of chaplains and poor men and women relieved should be increased. In the reign of Henry VIII. the income was about £365 a year. A report which has been made by Mr. Skirrow, Assistant-Commissioner of Charities, lets us know that the income now exceeds £7000 a year; and, if the system of letting the estates on leases for lives with fines for renewal were abandoned, the income would probably be nearly £11,000, to be increased to nearly £15,000 when the Tower-hill leases fall in, in the year 1900. The site of the hospital has now become a dock, and a new hospital has been erected in Regent's Park; but, unfortunately, the removal was made in such a manner as to involve much expense that might have been avoided. To the inquiry, "What is done with the £7000 a year?" an answer is given in this report. The master receives nearly £1500 a year, increased to £2000 by the rent of his official house, which, as he is non-resident, he lets. His house and gardens occupy two acres, and it is considered to be, for its size, one of the most desirable residences in London. He attends the meetings of the chapter, which are held about three times in a year; but is seldom, if ever, at the chapel, and he occasionally visits the schools; but these are considered to be sufficiently superintended by the brothers and sisters in residence. He was appointed by Queen Adelaide, whose Vice-Chamberlain he was. Each of the three brothers receives above £400 a year, and has also a sufficiently convenient residence, though much less costly than the masters'. Each brother is in residence four months in the year. One of them has been presented by the hospital to the living of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, with a net income of £700 a year and a house. The junior brother became British Vice-Consular Chaplain at Dieppe in 1863, and has since let his official residence, which is considered to be worth £100 a year; but he occupies rooms in it during his term of residence. Each of the three sisters receives about £280 a year, besides having a residence provided. The senior sister has always been non-resident, and lets her house. The junior has done the like until recently, her duties as preceptress to the Royal Princesses requiring her constant attendance at Court, but these having ceased, she has now virtually, if not actually, entered upon residence. There are various officers and attendants provided for the establishment. There remain funds sufficient to pay £10 each to twenty bedesmen and twenty bedeswomen (decayed tradespeople and worn-out governesses and servants), and to maintain a school in which thirty-three boys and eighteen girls, the children of clerks, tradespeople, artificers, and servants are freely educated and clothed, and then apprenticed or presented with outfits for entering domestic service. Mr. Skirrow makes some suggestions for the better management of the property and the establishment, and notices among other things that year after year there has been no application made for the return of the income tax deducted from the income of the charity. But there is a more important question to be considered, and he has to state that, in his opinion, the large and increasing resources of this institution should by competent authority be made productive of more extended benefit than they are at present. He does not propound any scheme, but he states that one was submitted to him, which proposes the restoration of the hospital to the east of London, and the establishment there of a collegiate church, with the master and brothers for dean and canons, each of them, by virtue of his office, holding a benefice, with cure of souls, in that quarter; the three sisters, with stipends of not less than £250 a year each, to reside within the limits of these parishes or places, and superintend and direct the work of the bedeswomen, who should also reside within the same limits, and perform the duties of parochial mission women and nurses; the bedesmen, also resident in the limits, to perform the duties of Scripture-readers, or lay assistants. The four benefices might either be acquired by exchange or newly constituted by the Crown. The scheme contemplates, also, that a portion of the income of the foundation be devoted to educational or eleemosynary purposes in the east of London. The scheme was proposed by, or on behalf of, a committee of the local clergy, comprising seven incumbents in the immediate neighbourhood of the site of the ancient hospital, which, forty years since, was required and taken for the construction of the St. Katharine Docks.

THE ELECTIONS.—Mr. Whitmore, one of the new Lords of the Treasury, was re-elected, on Saturday last, without opposition for the borough of Bridgnorth.—The election for Hertfordshire took place, on Monday, to supply the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton to the Peerage. The only candidate was Mr. J. Abel Smith, a well-known Conservative politician; but at Petersfield the Government loses a vote by the election, also without opposition, of Mr. Nicholson, a local Liberal of much influence, in the room of Sir W. Jolliffe, now Baron Hylton.—The vacancies occasioned in the representation of East Suffolk by the elevation of Sir Fitzroy Kelly to the judicial bench, and of Lord Henniker to the Peerage, were filled on Wednesday, when Sir Edward Kerrison, lately M.P. for Eye, and Mr. Henniker-Major, son of Lord Henniker, were elected without opposition.

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.—The Florence papers of the 20th contain the following order of the day just issued by Garibaldi to the Italian volunteers:—"Italian Volunteers.—We have passed the frontiers erected by diplomacy, but not marked by nature; in occupying the Trentino you are still upon Italian soil. You will have the consolation of restoring it to liberty, of rescuing it from foreign rapine. But to render this lofty mission possible no light sacrifices must be made; you will make them. Neither the long marches among these precipices, nor the fatigues, nor the privations will weaken your invincible spirit. Those who have followed me at the appeal of the country come, I hope, with the deliberate determination not only to fight without fear, but to suffer without complaint. The volunteers should set an example. I need not, therefore, exhort you to treat with kindness this excellent population that Austrian tyranny could never bend with threats nor corrupt with flattery; the joyous welcome it accords you attests the instinct of kindred, and furnishes the most eloquent contradiction to the ignorant and premeditated calumny that would throw suspicion upon its patriotism. It immediately feels the joy of being free with that of considering you as brothers. I am certain that none of you, in disregard of my recommendation, will tarnish Italian honour with acts or words of brutality that I am determined to punish inexorably. Headquarters of Storo, July 14, 1866.—JOSEPH GARIBALDI."

AUSTRIAN VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The Prussian correspondent of the *Paris Siecle* writes as follows from Tribau:—"On arriving here the Prussians seized the letters addressed to the Austrian officers, several of which were communicated to me. One of these, addressed by a Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of Engineers to a public functionary in Vienna, says:—'I deplore bitterly the misfortunes of Marshal Benedek; they crush him to the earth! A good patriot and the father of his soldiers, he merited a better fate.' Another, addressed to Count C—, at Vienna, by his brother, says: 'We have made a retrograde movement, of which you doubtless will have been already apprised. To tell the truth, our affairs are going on wretchedly. And even in the opinion of experienced officers our army is totally ruined, so that no further hopes can be entertained from it. Let the journals say what they will, Nachod and other engagements have been total defeats, and the battle of Sadowa ended in the most shameful flight. Such is the opinion of men accustomed to war, and who have often been in battle. The command exceeded in unskillfulness that of 1859. A few regiments and squadrons were put to face entire brigades, and so left exposed until two thirds of them were destroyed. Our losses are enormous. The soldiers of the Regiment King of the Belgians told me that those of Solferino were nothing to the present destruction.' A third, written by Prince Wr—, says: 'You ask me if there are any chances for us, and I answer—none. We have fought three combats and one battle against the Prussians, and we have every time been beaten, not by the superiority of their troops, but because of the incapacity of our Generals. The commissariat has also been most deficient. It has happened several times that during twenty-four or even thirty-six hours we have had nothing to eat. In the combat the soldiers were sacrificed against all rules of common-sense.'"

## THE CHOLERA.

THE Privy Council have just issued two Orders in pursuance of the powers given by the "Diseases Prevention Act," containing directions and regulations to be enforced in the metropolis and all unions and parishes of England, and in all parts and arms of the sea lying within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. These documents have been sent to the boards of guardians or vestries of every parish. That with regard to the metropolis directs the board or vestry in a parish where cholera or diarrhoea may exist to meet daily with the view of carrying the regulations into force, power being given to them for the appointment of necessary medical officers for various purposes, including a daily house-to-house visitation amongst the poorer classes, and giving the necessary immediate medical assistance to the sick. Such medical visitors are to report cases of destitution requiring relief to the relieving officer, who is to afford it at discretion; and in every case of cholera or diarrhoea, where the patient is not under medical care or treatment, the vestry or board shall cause assistance to be rendered with the utmost expedition, and such aid and comfort, nourishment and accommodation, as the circumstances of the case will admit, with the object of restoring health. The vestry or board are also to provide nurses to aid the medical visitors, and where necessary hospitals for patients who have no home, or cannot otherwise be properly treated. Directions are also given for the proper separation of the sick and healthy in dwellings where disease exists, and for the disinfection or destruction, where necessary, of bedding, clothing, and other things. Vestries or boards having power over waterworks are to cause the reservoirs, cisterns, pipes, pumps, and other apparatus belonging thereto to be cleansed and purified. Arrangements are to be made with undertakers, and with the proper authorities of burial-grounds, so that coffins may be ready to be supplied immediately on demand, and interments immediately take place in the cases of deaths arising from cholera or diarrhoea; and the vestry or board shall, when informed of any such death, cause the corpse to be buried with the earliest possible dispatch. No collection of persons is to be allowed in such case to assemble in the room where the corpse is, and no "waking" of the dead is to be allowed. The immediate removal is ordered from any room which living persons inhabit of the corpse of every person dying from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea until the time of its interment, and such means are to be adopted for preventing the spread of infection from the corpse as the medical officer of health of the district shall recommend. Precautions are to be taken by boards or vestries as to ships and vessels lying in their parish or district. Statistical returns are to be furnished weekly to the Privy Council. Vestries or boards are to distribute such admonitory notices to the owners and occupiers of property within their parish or district as to the provisions of the Acts for the removal of nuisances as shall appear to be requisite, and all such medical advice and such directions and instructions as in their judgment shall be necessary to afford aid to persons attacked with cholera or diarrhoea, or for the carrying of these regulations into execution, and inform the public what special arrangements have been made for affording medical or other assistance in the parish or district. In conclusion, a general order and exhortation is given for aid to vestries or boards in their efforts to prevent or mitigate the diseases in question.

A MAN stopped close to a tree in the Avenue Montpensier, Paris, a few evenings ago, and was coolly making preparations to hang himself, when he was perceived by a sentinel on duty, who told him to leave the place at once. In a very unconcerned manner the man told the sentry not to be angry, and that he would go and perform the operation elsewhere, and then walked away. The next morning a man, supposed to be the same, was found hanging to a tree on the other side of the ditch of the Fort-Neuf.

AN ITALIAN HEROINE.—A Florence journal relates that after the battle of Custozza a surgeon of the Italian army discovered among the wounded a young corporal of bersaglieri still alive, notwithstanding three severe injuries in the neck, left arm, and right leg. When about to dress those wounds the surgeon perceived that the sufferer was a young woman, who then declared her name to be Herminia Manelli, and her age twenty. Just before the opening of the campaign her brother, who was a corporal of bersaglieri, had fallen ill, and returned home to his family until his recovery. The sister, whose parents had previously had some difficulty in preventing her from joining the Garibaldians, took advantage of that circumstance, and cutting short her hair, dressed herself in her brother's uniform and joined his regiment, her resemblance to him enabling her to pass unnoticed. Four hours later her regiment was engaged, and she was wounded on the field of battle. After the discovery of her sex by the surgeon she was taken to Florence, where she died a few days after.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—There seems a fair prospect that the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable will be a success. The following telegrams were received from the Great Eastern on Thursday:—"Canning to Glass, 11.20 a.m., Greenwich time. We are now in 130 fathoms soundings, and eighty miles from rendezvous ship off Trinity Bay. All going well. Weather foggy, but calm." The following was received from the Great Eastern at four a.m. on Thursday:—"Anderson to Glass, Have desired the Albany to proceed in to make the station ship or land and return to lead us in. Should the weather become clear, she would be back to us by eight p.m. With a few hours clear weather we could establish with our convoy a line of ships to lead us in, even with fog. I anticipate a clear day after so much rain and fog. Another telegram, dated 1.15 on Thursday, received by Mr. Saward at 2.15 on the same day, states that the ship was in 130 fathoms water, and that they expected to land the shore end yesterday (Friday). It will be observed that the time occupied in the transmission of this message, from its date on board the Great Eastern to its delivery at the offices of the company, was exactly one hour, the distance being nearly 2000 miles.

DOUBLE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—One of those shocking domestic tragedies which, unfortunately, have not occurred unfrequently of late, took place on Saturday last in a northern suburb of the metropolis. About seven o'clock in the morning one of the lodgers in a house in Wiltshire-street, Somers Town, went into the back yard and found a woman named Butcher drowning in the water-butt. He at once pulled her out, and a surgeon was sent for. She was in a state of insensibility, but by the application of proper remedies was restored to consciousness, although she still remains in a dangerous condition. After a while the lodgers went to look for the woman's children, and were horrified to find them dead in the bed, concealed under the clothes. They had been drowned in a large tub of water, which was found in the room; and then carefully laid out, and their jaws tied up ready to be coffined. The husband of the wretched woman is a steady, hard-working man, by trade a baker; and she is reported also to have been well-behaved and industrious, and affectionate to her children. There is, however, a taint of insanity in her family, and it is believed that anxiety about her children had developed the same dreadful malady in her.

A BALLOON ON THE WATER.—On the 7th inst., Professor Lowe and another gentleman started on an aerial excursion in the balloon "United States" from the Aeronautic Amphitheatre, at the Park, New York. After some time, while the balloon was over Long Island Sound, the Professor jocularly proposed to his companion to try a sail in the balloon on the water, and, after having refreshed themselves from divers bottles which had been provided for the contingency of either of the voyagers getting thirsty, they decided to attempt the sail. "Gradually," the account says, "losing its buoyancy as a consequence of the valve being opened, the inflated monster neared the earth. Trees, houses, ships, and the water itself, which had appeared so insignificant a minute before, gradually grew in size and importance, until it seemed as though the balloon were about to sink into the bowels of the earth, but when within 100 ft. of the surface the buoy was lowered into Pelham Bay. Here one of the most picturesque sights it is possible to imagine was presented. The white sails of a hundred pleasure boats were moving slowly along the calm surface of the water, while along the shore tourists in costumes light as air lazily held fishing-rods with quiet enjoyment. A dozen skiffs were put off with friendly offers of assistance to the balloonists; but the air-ship itself skimmed the surface of the water with the grace of a bird. Despite the trifling inconvenience of wet jackets and spoiled provisions, the sail, although of short duration, was thoroughly enjoyable. In a few minutes after this peculiar 'landing' the balloon was surrounded by boats, and, taking advantage of the friendliness of their occupants, the aerial travellers got into one of them and were rowed in, triumph to Island city, Westchester county."

IRISH SEA FISHERIES.—The Commissioners for administering the law relating to the deep sea and coast fisheries in Ireland report upon the whole in the year 1865 the continuance of a manifest and decided improvement in the condition and progress of these fisheries as compared with their state a few years back, an improvement, however, scarcely, if at all, apparent this year on the western and northern coasts, partly owing to the loss by emigration of the more able men, the poor condition and equipment of the boats, and the want of an immediate and remunerative market, but partly, also, it seems, to real scarcity of fish. But the return of the herrings to the east coast and the success of mackerel fishing in the deep sea have given confidence to the Irish fishermen; and the haddock and whiting, which for a very long time had scarcely been seen on the coast, reappeared last year. The oyster fishery is not in a prosperous condition, not owing to any decline consequent on natural causes, but to the increased demand and price stimulating dredging to an extent which the beds are unable to bear. The Commissioners have extended the close season on the south-east coast, and encouraged the formation of private layings with a view to create sources whence the public beds may be restocked. They feel obliged to dissent from the recommendations of the Royal Commission in reference to the abolition of a close season for the oyster fishery and the removal of the restrictions on trawling on the banks along the coast, believing that the fish ought to be left undisturbed during the spawning season. The coastguard returns for 1865 show that there were employed in fishing 8989 vessels, 35,184 men, and 2730 boys—a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 311 vessel, 2232 men, and 794 boys. 6582 tons of fish were conveyed by railway in Ireland in the year 1865, being 230 tons more than in the previous year.



LAW AND CRIME.

THE multiplicity of reports of police cases arising out of the recent riots has this week precluded the publication of the records of charges of a more ordinary kind. These cases appear to possess a strong similarity throughout. In nearly all of them the prisoner has been detected in the very act of stone-throwing, and, after a night's imprisonment in the Marble-arch, has been placed at the bar before the magistrate and fined 40s., with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. There were certain points about these cases, and certain observations made by the magistracy, which—all political considerations aside, for in this column with such we have nothing to do—deserve one or two remarks. Firstly, that while the police who presented themselves to give evidence bore, in many instances, the marks of assault, such were not visible among the prisoners. This fact was remarked by Mr. Knox. But the explanation is obvious. The victims of police brutality—for that this was exhibited there cannot be the shadow of a doubt—were either taken to the hospitals or allowed to go home. It would have been indeed a very bad stroke of policy, or police-ism, to bring to the bar men and lads, one after the other, by scores, bruised, maimed, blood-stained, and stupefied, to defend themselves against the oaths of police constables. And, again, the usual preponderance appears to have been given to the oaths of the police, whether opposed to the evidence of impartial witnesses, or to the declarations of prisoners, precluded, as such, from offering sworn testimony. This was specially the case in reference to the case of two brothers, a solicitor and an engineer, who were charged with assaulting the police. The solicitor requested a separate trial, so that his brother might be admitted to give evidence in his behalf; but this was refused. Ultimately both were fined, although their statements were in direct contradiction to that of the policeman on whose evidence they were convicted. Mr. Knox observed that these were the only persons of apparent respectability who had been brought before him. The mass of the prisoners appear to have been mere lads, or the common order of "roughs." It may be a matter of congratulation that the artisans themselves are not accused of having committed acts of violence, so far as authoritative declaration extends. It is therefore to be the more regretted that a subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of paying the fines inflicted upon the persons convicted of offences during these unfortunate disturbances. A defence fund, simply as such—namely, for the purpose of affording legal defence to accused prisoners—would be legitimate enough; for it is desirable, in the interests of law and order, that everyone charged with a criminal offence should be properly defended. But a contribution for payment of fines on offenders (especially of this class) is quite another matter. The result of such a system (utterly apart from its suggestion that the roughs are supported or encouraged in their destructiveness by the working men or their representatives) might easily be that the magistrates would therefore deal with the criminals in a very different spirit and under a different law. Instead of charges of stone-throwing, there might have been commitments to answer indictments for riot. Nor can there be much doubt that the latter course will be pursued hereafter, should there be shown on the part of any body of persons not implicated a desire to render the punishment for ruffianism and destruction of public property nominal and illusory.

George Morris Mitchell, charged with having abstracted several leaves from valuable Parliamentary books in the library of the Law Institution, has been committed for trial. His defence was that, had he taken the leaves with any felonious intent, he should have destroyed them, instead of allowing them to remain in his desk.

There appears to be some chance of a clue to the parties concerned in the great robbery of stamps at Manchester. Last week a man was found endeavouring to obtain an allowance on one of the stolen stamps. He stands remanded.

A cabman was summoned before Mr. Partridge for an overcharge. He had driven a fare round Victoria Park and back to Whitechapel. It was admitted on both sides that the Park was beyond the four-mile radius; and the magistrate, although he remanded the case that the distance might be measured, appears to have also taken this point into consideration. We refer to it because it seems that it was not proper to receive it as an element of the case. The extra charge for driving beyond the radius is only payable when the vehicle is discharged beyond it. Otherwise the fare is as usual, although the radius may have been far exceeded. The extra payment is for compensation to the cabman for being discharged where there is less likelihood of obtaining another job than he would have if nearer town.

The Metropolitan District Railway Company appeared by counsel, before a jury, to contest a compensation claim in respect of a curious building known as "Eccleston Hall." This "hall," if we remember rightly, is somewhere in a back street among some mews near a bridge over what was once a canal but is now a railway-bridge leading to Victoria station. It has been occupied as a dancing-saloon, a music academy, a chapel of the "Plymouth Brethren" and an auction-room. Late it has been let on lease for £250 per annum upon a premium of £800 to a company (limited). The jury had possibly highly satisfactory reasons for awarding no compensation whatever. The weight of evidence went to show that the full rental value of the premises for any purpose could not exceed £250 per annum.

POLICE.

THE POLICE AS WITNESSES.—William O'Connor, a short, stout-built man, described on the charge sheet as a labourer, was placed at the bar before Mr. Alderman Carter, charged with assaulting the police, and tearing one of the constable's coats.

John Eagleton, 307, said about half-past one o'clock the previous morning he saw the prisoner fighting with some others in Fetter-lane, and he tried to separate them, when he turned round upon him and struck him in the face. He became very violent, and would not go away when he was told. The other men did. The prisoner struck witness, and several people, particularly women, attacked him and tore his coat, the value of which was £1. The prisoner was drunk.

John Green, 491, said he was called by a stranger to assist Eagleton, as (he was told) a mob was ill-treating him. He went, and found Eagleton on the ground, and several people pulling him about. He got the prisoner up, and then he made a rush out of his arms and struck Eagleton several times in the face.

The prisoner complained that he had been greatly ill-used by the constable.

Mr. Alderman Carter sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

Some time after the case had been disposed of and the constables gone, a gentleman addressed the magistrate, and said he attended there on public grounds to see justice done between the police and the public. He had been told that the case would come on at twelve o'clock, and now he found it had been taken up because the constable had used great and unnecessary violence towards the poor man, and he wished to give evidence in his favour.

Another gentleman said he had come for the same purpose, as the constable used the poor man very badly.

Alderman Carter said he was anxious to do justice between the public and the police; and, after the statements that had been made, he should consider it his duty to rehear the case.

The constables were again brought into court, and the prisoner was again put in the dock. The two constables' evidence previously taken was read over to them, and they adhered to it.

Mr. Edward Towers said he was a clerk in the office of the Commissioners of Patents. A little after one o'clock he went to post some letters he had written after supper, and when he got into Fetter-lane he saw a disturbance near the pillar-post. He saw the prisoner and Eagleton quarrelling, and they were both drunk. The first he saw was the policeman twisting the man, and throwing him down. The prisoner got on his legs and made a blow at the constable, and then he closed with the prisoner, and struck him. He knocked the prisoner down twice—the first time he appeared much shaken, but the second time the blood flowed. The women got round the policeman to keep him from striking the prisoner, and he struck one of them, but that was to get them off him. The constable Green endeavoured to separate the prisoner and Eagleton, and, with the aid of three men, succeeded. Eagleton was drunk, and not in a fit state to take the charge. He knew Eagleton, and he was a very good constable.

Eagleton denied that he was drunk, and said that what he did was in self-defence.

Mr. George Dodson, a bootmaker, carrying on business at 5, Red Lion-square, said he was in Fetter-lane at the time in question, when a friend of his said to him, "Do you see that policeman? He is drunk, and see how he is striking that man." He saw the prisoner lying on the ground; he saw him get up and walk away, and he saw the constable Eagleton run after him, lay hold of him, and throw him down. He saw Eagleton several times strike the prisoner while he was down on the ground. He also saw him catch the prisoner by the hair of the head and drag him along. Witness called out for the police to protect the man. The women came up and tried to protect him.

Inspector Enoch said he took the charge, and both the officer and the prisoner were much excited. The constable Eagleton had been drinking to a very slight extent, but not sufficient to take him off his duty.

Alderman Carter said a constable intoxicated was not fit to be on duty.

Inspector Enoch said he did not consider him intoxicated.

Alderman Carter said it was clear to him that Eagleton was exercising more violence than was needed. His temper, to say the least of it, had been violent. He had struck the man when he was on the ground, and that was not necessary. He (the worthy Alderman) was annoyed that a trustworthy officer, as he had hitherto proved to be, should have so far forgotten himself and shown such temper as he had. He should certainly not inflict the punishment he intended on the prisoner. He had been very much ill-used, and he should discharge him, and he hoped it would be a lesson to the officer to keep himself from drink.

The prisoner was then discharged.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.—James Mason was charged with disorderly conduct.

Specks, 121 D, was inside the Marble Arch, about five on Tuesday evening, and at that time a large section of police was marching out of the park. Prisoner said, "There goes the last of the — butchers. Now's your time." A female was detained by the police, and prisoner cried out, "Here, the butchers have got a female here." At the time he was surrounded by a number of boys, some of whom had stones in their hands. Prisoner called out, "Now's your time," and took his hand out of his pocket and held it up; and he thought the prisoner had a stone in his hand, but he had not. On taking the prisoner into custody, he said that he was very sorry. In answer to the charge, he said he never intended to throw stones, that he was rather excited, and perhaps he said too much.

The prisoner said he was a respectable mechanic. Mr. Knox said he could see that, and that made him the more surprised to see him where he was.

The prisoner said he saw constables knocking a man about, and he said, "What a shame!" and afterwards, at the Marble Arch, seeing a woman in custody, he said, "Here's a woman in custody," and he was then locked up. As for making use of the bad word alleged, he did not do so, and never made use of a profane word. The constable must have been mistaken.

Mr. Knox was glad to hear what the prisoner said, as it was so different to what he had heard from the persons he had had before him, and he would like to ask him if he did not think what had occurred of late a disgrace to London?

The prisoner said he did. Mr. Knox said he was glad to hear a person of the prisoner's description say so. If decent mechanics would keep out of the place and leave the police and the ruffians to settle the matter, there would be an end of it. It was on such men as the prisoner, decent mechanics, who worked for their living, that they relied for the preservation of the peace in the town. He had been dealing with cases of idle boys, who had been doing all sorts of damage and splitting persons' heads open, as ordinary police cases; but if the matter went on, and there were more of them, the end of it would be that they would be sent on to the sessions in batches, where they would get six months, or much heavier sentences. As he believed the prisoner to be a person of a very different class to those he had had before him, he would deal leniently with him, and should order him to enter into a surety of £10 to be of good behaviour.

A NEW PAUPER OFFENCE: PARALYSIS.—John Peters, a healthy-looking young man, was charged by William Hall, the superintendent of labour at the East London Union, with refusing to work.

The superintendent said—This morning the master told me I was to desire this man to do some work, to pick weeds at the side of the house. He refused. I cautioned him of the consequences, and afterwards, by order of the master, gave him into custody.

Mr. Ellison—You tell me that he refused. Use his words. What did he say?

Superintendent—He said, "I am not able."

Mr. Ellison—Is he an inmate of the house?

Superintendent—Yes, Sir. Here is the certificate of his incapacity from the doctor.

John Dennis, the house-porter, corroborated the witness, and Peters then said: "Sir, I am paralysed all down one side of me, and the arm on the same side (the left) is gone. Nearly two years ago I received a certificate from the doctor who cut off that I was totally unfit for work. I showed it to the guardians, and never until this day have they asked me to do any. It's impossible, Sir, quite impossible, I could do it. They tyrannise over me quite enough without compelling me to try that; I couldn't do it, I couldn't indeed, Sir. Why, when I stooped and picked up anything with my right hand I shouldn't have nothing to balance myself up again with."

Mr. Ellison—The man says that he is paralysed. Is that fact known to the surgeon?

Superintendent—Oh, yes, Sir. He has been aware of it six or seven years, and he says that he is quite capable of doing this sort of thing.

Peters—I'm not fit for anything.

Mr. Ellison—Very well. I will remind this man for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the surgeon of certifying that he knew he was paralysed, and to what extent.

A CHARACTER FOR THE COALWHIPPER.—John Flinn, a coalwhipper, was brought before Mr. Partridge charged with stealing a valuable black retriever bitch, the property of Mr. Henry Holt, the landlord of the Hoop and Grapes public-house and naval rendezvous, Hatfield Highway.

Mr. Holt missed the dog, which he called "Nell," and gave immediate information to the police. A police constable saw the prisoner in a place called Shadwell Gap, near the High-street, leading the retriever with a piece of cord round its neck. Proctor immediately recognised the dog to be the one Mr. Holt had lost, and said to the prisoner, "What are you going to do with that dog?" to which he replied that he was about to take the dog to the Three Crowns public-house, in Hackney, and that a man named Thomas Stevens told him the dog belonged to the landlord of that place. Proctor said, "Why, the dog is Mr. Holt's, at the naval rendezvous, the Hoop and Grapes, in the Highway."

Mr. Holt and "Nell" recognised each other, and the prosecutor said he lost another valuable dog, worth £25, a few weeks ago, and offered a reward of £5 for its recovery. He believed the dog in court was stolen in expectation that a reward would be offered for it. He had not recovered the first dog he had lost. He would offer no more rewards.

The prisoner, in defence, said that he had heard two men call the dog "Nell," and they told him if he took the dog to the Three Crowns at Hackney he would get paid for it.

William Doyle gave the prisoner a good character, and said he had been at work as a coalwhipper out of the office in Shadwell for eighteen or nineteen years.

Roche, the gaoler of the court, said—I know the prisoner. He is an industrious man, and is a coalwhipper. I know; but this I must say—if there is a dog worth fourpence-halfpenny hanging about, the coalwhippers will have it.

Mr. Partridge decided that inquiries should be made about the man named Thomas Stevens, and remanded the prisoner until to-morrow.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

It having been announced that no purchases of stock will be effected during the present quarter for the reduction of the National Debt, all Home Securities have been inactive this week, and have ruled a shade lower. Consols, for Money, have realised 84½; Ditto, for Account, 84½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 87½; Exchequer Bills, March, 8s. 6d. to par; Ditto, June, par to 3s. 6d. Bank Stock has been 246 to 248.

Scotch Securities have been quiet in price, but the dealings in them have been unimportant. Indian stock, 267 to 210; Ditto Five per Cents, 102½ to 103½; Rupee Paper, 100 to 101 and 106 to 107. India Bonds, 5s. to 12s. 6d.

The demand for money, both at the Bank and in the open market, has been far from active. In private quarters the best bills have been doing well.

The imports of the precious metals have been on a full average scale. The export demand has fallen off, arising from the more favourable state of the exchanges.

The silver market is somewhat heavy, at dropping prices. It is stated that a new loan for Italy, of £5,000,000, will be shortly announced.

The dealings in the market for Foreign Securities have been far from numerous. On the whole, however, prices have held firm; and, in some instances, have slightly improved.—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 72½; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 184, 84½; Ditto, 184½, 84½; Italian Five per Cents, 186½, 85 ex div.; Ditto, 186½, 85; Mexican Three per Cents, 17½; Peruvian Five per Cents, 62 ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½ ex div.; Russian Three per Cents, 33; Ditto Five per Cents, 186½, 87½; Ditto, 186½, 92½; Spanish Passive, 20½; Ditto Certificates, 12½; Turkish Six per Cents, 185½, 83; Ditto, 185½, 83; Ditto, 185½, 83; Ditto Five per Cents, 185½, 83; and Venezuela Six per Cents, 184, 33.

A very moderate business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares; but, on the whole, the market has presented a steady appearance. Alliance have sold at 22; Chartered Mercantile of India, 20; China, 36; City, 17; Consolidated, 4½; Hindustani, 3½; India, 3½; Imperial Ottoman, 8½; Land Mortgage of India, 3½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 66; London Joint-stock, 44½; London and South-Western, 17½; London and Westminster, 94½; Midland, 17½; Oriental, 4½; and Union of Australia, 48½.

Colonial Government Securities have been dull, but in American Securities there has been considerable firmness. Canada Six per Cents have realised 92½; New Zealand Five per Cents, 75 ex div.; Ditto Six per Cents, 94½; Queensland Six per Cents, 92½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 104½. United States 5.20 Bonds have been done 71½; Erie Railway Shares, 43½; and Illinois Central, 79½.

Exchange rates, against the pound sterling, are an advance in the shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Companies, the shares of the old company having been done at 3½, and of the new company, the shares of which are £10, all paid, at 10½; Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, 44 ex div.; Credit Foncier of Mauritius, 44½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 34½; Eastern Warehouse, 11½; General Credit, 4½; Japan, 16½ ex div.; International Financial, 34½; London Financial, 14½; London General Omnibus, 33½; National Discount, 13½; Ditto, New, 5½; Ocean Marine Insurance, 21½; Royal Mail Steam, 110; Great Central Gas, 12½; Imperial Continental, 86 ex div.; Phoenix, 26 ex div.; West Middlesex Waterworks, 19½; and Chelsea Ditto, 32.

Railway Shares have been in very moderate request. In prices no material change from last week has taken place.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat this week have been on a very moderate scale; yet the demand for all kinds has been heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. In foreign wheat—the show of which has been rather extensive—very little business has been passing, at quite 2s. per quarter. Barley has been in moderate request, at an advance in price. Barley has been in moderate request, at an advance in price. Barley has been in moderate request, at an advance in price.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Each kind of meat has moved off slowly, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 5s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; lamb, 6s. to 7s.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

EXCHANGE.—Wheat, 40s. to 48s.; barley, 34s. to 36s.; malt, 47s. to 65s.; oats, 17s. to 18s.; rye, 26s. to 28s.; beans, 31s. to 45s.; peas, 31s. to 40s. per quarter; flour, 27s. to 40s. per 280 lb.

CATTLE.—Prime stock has moved off steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise, the trade has been in a sluggish state.—Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 6s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. to 7s.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

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T. BROADBENT, Cheltenham, tobaccoist.—C. J. DAVIES, Kenarth, builder.—A. MORGAN, Cardiff, bootmaker.—M. and R. EDWARDS, Liverpool, butchers.—W. HORNSEY, Middleborough, railway servant.—W. HUGHES, Llangerny, miller.—F. and J. BAILY, Penrith, slaters.—D. MULLOCH, Liverpool, commission merchant.—A. HAWORTH, Holmsheath, cotton-spinner.—J. HAWORTH, Haslingden, cotton-spinner.—J. HENSON, Bolton, manufacturer.—E. H. Usher, Durham, coachbuilder.—C. JONES, sen., Birmingham, engine-driver.—E. CAPEWELL, Birmingham, J. BESSON, Baisill-beach, commission agent.—T. MATTHEWS, Birmingham, carpenter.—F. BARKER, Shiffall, tailor.—W. PATER, Chester, tailor.—W. HOE, Newark-on-Trent, coachmaker.—D. EYMAN, J. CUTHBERT, Sutton, J. ALDERMAN, Swallow, manager of a terrace-house.—J. BROUGH, Heston, T. J. THOMAS, Swanscombe, smith.—G. MARKHAM, Hatfield, shoemaker.—J. JEVONS, Bloxwich, miner.—M. STOREY, Stockton, beer-seller.—J. H. GACH, Truro, innkeeper.—S. ELLIS, Wellington, Saddler, clockmaker.—S. 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**CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO BRIGHTON**  
and BACK EVERY SUNDAY for 3s., from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington, at 9.0 a.m. The Kensington Train calls at Chelsea at 9.4 a.m.; Clapham Junction, 9.10 a.m.; Crystal Palace, 9.25 a.m.; Norwood Junction, 9.34 a.m.; and East Croydon, at 9.40 a.m.; where, Extraordinary Tickets are issued. Trains return from Brighton for Victoria at 7.0 p.m.; for Kensington at 7.10 p.m. (calling at East Croydon, Norwood Junction, Crystal Palace, Clapham Junction, and Chelsea); and for London Bridge at 7.30 p.m.  
**FARES THERE AND BACK**—1st Class, 9s.; 2nd Class, 6s.; 3rd Class, 3s.  
**SINGLE TICKETS**—1st Class, 8s. 6d.; 2nd Class, 5s. 6d.; 3rd Class, 2s. 6d.  
Children under Twelve years of age half price. No luggage allowed.

**HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, EASTBOURNE, POLEGATE, and LEWES EVERY SUNDAY.**—Trains from Victoria at 8.40 a.m., London Bridge at 8.10 a.m., calling at Croydon at 8.23 a.m.  
The Victoria Train will leave Hastings on the Return Journey at 6.35 p.m.; St. Leonards, 6.43 p.m.; Eastbourne, 6.55 p.m.; Polegate, 7.10 p.m.; and Lewes at 7.27 p.m.; and the Return Train for London Bridge will leave Hastings at 6.10 p.m.; St. Leonards, 6.18 p.m.; Eastbourne, 6.25 p.m.; Polegate, 6.47; and Lewes at 7.12 p.m.  
**FARES THERE AND BACK, TO ALL STATIONS.**  
First Class, 7s. 6d.; Second Class, 5s. 6d.; Third Class, 3s. 6d.  
Children under Twelve years of age half price. No luggage allowed.

**PORTSMOUTH, HAVANT, CHICHESTER, BOGNOR, LITTLEHAMPTON, and ARUNDEL, EVERY SUNDAY.**—Trains from Victoria at 7.55 a.m., London Bridge at 8 a.m., calling at Croydon at 8.23 a.m.  
The Victoria Train will leave Portsmouth on the Return Journey at 6.55 p.m.; Havant at 7.6 p.m.; Chichester at 7.23 p.m.; Bognor at 6.55 p.m.; Littlehampton at 7.15 p.m.; Arundel 7.33 p.m. And the Return Train for London Bridge will leave Portsmouth at 7.10 p.m.; Havant at 7.36 p.m.; Chichester at 7.43 p.m.; Bognor at 7.40 p.m.; Littlehampton at 7.15 p.m.; and Arundel at 8.13 p.m.  
**FARES THERE AND BACK, TO ALL STATIONS.**  
First Class, 5s. 6d.; Second Class, 4s. 6d.; Third Class, 3s. 6d.  
Children under Twelve years of age half price. No luggage allowed.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**  
**TOURIST TICKETS**, available for One Calendar Month, are now issued at Paddington, Victoria, Chelsea, and Kensington, and other principal stations on the Great Western Railway, to the principal **WATERING PLACES** on the Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Yorkshire Coast, NORTH and SOUTH WALES, and the ISLE OF MAN.  
**TOURIST'S TICKETS** are also issued for CIRCULAR TOURS in NORTH WALES.  
Buxton and Matlock, to Malvern and the Valley of the Wye, the Cumberland Lake District, Dublin via Holyhead, the Lakes of Killarney, Limerick, &c., and the Channel Islands via Weymouth.  
Cheap Return Tickets to MALVERN are also issued on Fridays and Saturdays, available for return by any train up to the evening of the following Monday.  
Programmes, containing fares and full particulars, may be obtained at all the Company's offices and stations.  
Paddington, June. J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

**GOODWOOD, LEWES, and BRIGHTON RACES.**—TRANSIT TICKETS for the FORTNIGHT, LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH-COAST RAILWAY.  
In order to afford increased facilities to persons attending these RACES, TICKETS, as above, for FOUR RACES, available between any stations on the Line by all trains from Saturday, July 28, to Saturday, Aug. 11, inclusive, will be issued on and after the first-named day, at the Booking-Office, at London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington; and at 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. These tickets are not transferable.

**GOODWOOD RACES, July 31, Aug. 1, 2, and 3.**—EXPRESS TRAINS, First and Second Class, will leave Kensington at 9.40 a.m., Victoria 9.55 a.m., London Bridge 10 a.m., Croydon (East) 10.20 a.m., for DRAYTON and CHICHESTER on each of the above days, at the regular express fares. Return Tickets will be available for return by any train on the day of issue or following day.  
Trains for the East Croydon and the London termini will leave Drayton and Chichester each evening soon after the races.

**GOODWOOD RACES.—CHEAP TRAINS**  
on the STAKES and CUP DAYS will leave Victoria at 6.55 a.m., and London Bridge 7.0 a.m., calling at Croydon (East) 7.20 a.m., and Red-hill Junction 7.35 a.m., returning from Chichester each evening at 7.40 p.m.  
**FARES THERE AND BACK**—  
1st Class, 15s. 6d.; 2nd Class, 10s. 6d.; 3rd Class, 7s. 6d.  
These Tickets are available on the day of issue only.

**GOODWOOD RACES, July 31, Aug. 1, 2, and 3.**—SPECIAL FAST TRAINS will leave BRIGHTON for CHICHESTER on each of the above days at 10.5 a.m. and 10.45 a.m., returning immediately after the races. Ordinary Fares will be charged.

**MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.**—"MRS. BROWN AT HOME AND ABOARD," at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Sunday). Saturday Afternoon at Three. Tickets at the Box Office daily from 11 to 5; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, and all Music-sellers. Last Week but One.

**MR. W. S. WOODIN'S BADEN-BADEN and UP IN THE AIR.** New Entertainment, written by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq. Every Evening at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday Mornings at Three. POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. Poling Sofa Seals, &c.; Balcony Seals, &c.; Area, &c.; Amphitheatre, &c. Stalls may be secured at the Hall from Eleven till Five. Immense success.

**EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL PORTRAITS.**  
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.  
This Exhibition will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th of AUGUST NEXT.  
From Monday, Aug. 6, to the close the price of admission will be reduced to threepence each person; and children of schools for the poor accompanied by their teachers will be admitted on payment of one shilling for every thirty students and one teacher.  
By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

**CHOCOLAT-MENIER, for Breakfast.**

**CHOCOLAT-MENIER, for Eating.**

**CHOCOLAT-MENIER.** Pure, wholesome, and delicious. Consumption exceeds 5,000,000 lb.

**MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE**  
Warehouse, 23, Henrietta-st., Strand, London. Sold every where.

**EXCELLENT QUALITY OF CHOCOLATE.**  
The Dublin Medal was obtained by J. S. FRY and SONS for "Excellent Quality of Chocolate," the Jury adding, "The Chocolate of Messrs. Fry and Sons is a very pure substance."  
J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol and London.

**Makers to the Queen and Prince of Wales.**  
**FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS**  
are an exceedingly delicious Sweetmeat, rapidly increasing in public favour.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA**  
(more commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa, as being prepared and introduced by J. Epps, the Homoeopathic Chemist first established in England). The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. For breakfast, no other beverage is equally invigorating and sustaining.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN**  
EXHIBITION, 1865.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England. Also, in a Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.**  
The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their New London Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.

**FURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.**  
**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,  
and awarded the Prize Medal.

**TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.**—For many years NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS has received the unqualified approval of Drs. Lankester, Hasall, Letheby, Ure, and other eminent medical practitioners. Sold throughout the Kingdom in its original form, at 1s. per lb.; and wholesale by Cross and Blackwell, Barclay and Sons, and Sutton and Co., W. Edwards, and J. M. Rendall, London; Thompson and Capper, Liverpool; and by the Manufacturers, Neave and Co., Fordingbridge, Salisbury.

**PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES**  
includes a recent purchase of LIGHT FANCY SILKS (new patterns), 47 inches wide, ordered in the month of January, and now being sold at 2s. to 3s. guineas the Dress. 3000 pieces of Silk Foulards, at 1s. to 2s. guineas the Full Dress; guaranteed the best quality made.  
Patterns free.  
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES**  
includes LIGHT TISSUE SHAWLS, both Woolen and Silk, for Summer wear, many of them reduced as low as 5s. and 6s. each. French, Paisley, and Norwich Woven Shawls (long and square); also, Scotch and Yorkshire Woolen Shawls are greatly reduced. A great number of finer Cashmere Shawls at 11s. each.  
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES**  
includes LACE SHAWLS, BERNOUSES, ROTONDES, JACKETS, &c. Every description of Lace, both black and white, have been reduced to prices that will ensure a speedy sale. They range from 10s. upwards. All that remain in Stock of Silk and Velvet Mantles will also be offered for sale on the same advantageous terms. Prices will range from 35s. upwards.  
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES**  
includes about 1000 pieces of PRINTED and PLAIN ALPACAS, previously sold at from 16s. 6d. to 21s. The whole are now re-marked to 9s. to 12s. 6d. the Full Dress. Some five or six hundred Dresses of those useful fabrics known as Mexican, Nankin, and Japanese Cloths, at from 10s. to 15s. the Full Dress. Also Wool and Silk Grenadines, from 8s. 6d. to 11s. the Full Dress. All Muslins, Brilliants, Cambrics, and Piques, consisting of many thousand pieces.  
Patterns free.  
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES**  
includes some hundreds of LENO CURTAINS, 4 yards long, from 8s. 6d. per pair, 4 and 5 yards long, from 10s. 6d. per pair; a small printer's stock of Furniture Chineries, at 2s. the piece of 30 yards, worth 30s.; 1900 pieces of Horrocks's Long Cloths, bought at the present month's prices—fully 3d. per yard under last season's.  
Patterns free.  
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**FAMILY MOURNING,**  
made up and trimmed in the most correct and approved Taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable Prices, at PETER ROBINSON'S.  
Goods are sent, free of charge, for selection to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.  
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London;  
The Largest Mourning Warehouse in Europe, PETER ROBINSON'S.

**BLACK SILKS,**  
at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.  
Owing to the recent forced sales in the Lyons silk markets of manufactured silks, Peter Robinson has been successful in purchasing some large lots of the best qualities of Black Silks considerably under value, and is now enabled to supply his customers with  
Good Useful Black Silks, from 45s. to 60s. the Dress; Superior and most enduring Qualities, from 3s. to 8s. guineas; or by the yard, from 3s. to 10s. 6d. Patterns free.  
PETER ROBINSON,  
Black Silk Mercer by Appointment,  
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

**WIRE-GROUND BLACK GRENADINES**  
and BAREGES. The improved makes introduced by PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, excel all others for strength and beauty of finish. May be obtained by the yard, or made up into Skirts. Patterns free.  
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

**FIRST-CLASS CARPETS.** Lowest prices.  
Price-list post-free.  
Patterns can be forwarded into the Country free.  
T. VENABLES and SONS, London, E.

**FIRST-CLASS SILKS.** Lowest prices.  
Write for Patterns, post-free.  
Shawls, Mantles, Baby-linen, &c.  
T. VENABLES and SONS, London, E.

**FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY.** Lowest prices.  
Write for Patterns, post-free.  
Established nearly half a century.  
T. VENABLES and SONS, London, E.

**FIRST-CLASS MOURNING.** Lowest prices.  
Write for Patterns, post-free.  
Carriage-free to any part of the kingdom.  
T. VENABLES and SONS, London, E.

**FIRST-CLASS IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.**  
Price-list post-free.  
T. VENABLES and SONS,  
103, 104, 105, Whitechapel; and 2, 4, 6, Commercial-street, London.

**GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY,**  
SILKS, SHAWLS, JACKETS, and GLOVES.  
The Sale, as advertised, still continues.  
Catalogues post-free.  
AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**T. SIMPSON and COMPANY'S STOCK**  
being throughout the year at prices so considerably under value, they can confidently offer  
ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK  
without any further reduction.  
Muslin Dresses (all 12 yards), 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., and 6s. 9d.  
Also, we believe, one of the largest and cheapest Stocks of Black Silks in the City.  
T. Simpson and Co., Wholesale and Retail Drapers and Silk-mercers, 48, 49, 50, and 53, Farringdon-street, E.C.

**LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING** of best make, at moderate prices. A Stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c.  
Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department," WHITELOCK and SON, 156, Strand.

**INDIA OUTFITS and WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.**  
Newest styles, best work, and moderate prices. Price-books by post. WHITELOCK and SON, 156, Strand.

**THE ARCADE, New Oxford-street.**  
CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES, a large and choice Stock, 6s. 9d. to 12s. 9d. for 13 yards.  
NEW MUSLINS, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 11d. the Dress of 13 yards.  
Patterns free.  
HENRY GLAYE, "The Arcade," 534 to 537, New Oxford-st., W.G.

**BLACK GLACÉ SILKS, good Quality,**  
2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 11d.; extra stout and wide, 3s. 11d. and 4s. 11d. a yard.—Patterns free.—HENRY GLAYE, "The Arcade," 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.G.

**UNDERCLOTHING for LADIES and CHILDREN.**—The largest Retail Stock at Wholesale Prices. A List of Prices free.—HENRY GLAYE, "The Arcade," 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.G.

**BERNHOUSE and ROTONDE MANTLES.**  
Beautiful designs, in real Yak Lace, 30s. to 8 guineas. Llama Grenadine, and other light textures, 6s. 11d. to 1 guinea; Mantles, full size, part of a Manufacturer's Stock, all 6s. 11d. each, a decided bargain.  
HENRY GLAYE, "The Arcade," 534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

**BOWS, Plaits, Braids, Bands, Wigs, Fronts, &c.,** and every other description of Ornamental Hair, all of the first quality, of COLLEY, Perfumer, Hairdresser, and Shampooer, 25, Bishopsgate-street Within. Established 75 years.

**W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S New Patent SEWING-MACHINES,** producing work alike upon both sides, 55s. to 65s. Newgate-st., and Regent-circus, Oxford-st., London.

**LOCK CHAIN, SHUTTLE, and EMBROIDERY SEWING-MACHINES** in great variety, and that can be recommended, from 2s. 6d. to 25s. Show-rooms and Private Tuition Rooms, 63, Fleet-street.—BRADFORD and CO., Proprietors. Prospectus free by post.

**DURING THIS MONTH**  
JAMES SPENCE and CO. will offer the remaining part of their Summer Stock at greatly reduced prices, together with several Lots of Silks, Fancy Dresses, Ribbons, &c., purchased during the depressed state of the money market, at, in some instances, 30 to 40 per cent discount off, to which they respectfully invite an early visit of inspection.  
**SILKS.**  
Wide-width Stripes, all new colours, now selling at 2s. 11d., usual price, 3s. 9d.; also, several lots of Chenies, at a great reduction. A lot of Black Glacé Silks, 2s. 9d., worth 3s. 3d. A lot of Black Silk Veilots, at 3s. 11d. per yard, worth 5s.  
**MANTLES, JACKETS, AND SHAWLS.**  
Blue and Black Cloth Jackets for the Season, from 10s. 9d. A lot of White Alpaca and light materials, trimmed with Black Lace, from 9s. 11d. All our stock of Silk Jackets and Mantles are now selling at reduced prices. Grenadine, Lace, and Summer Shawls now very cheap.  
**FANCY DRESSES, &c.**  
Black-ground Grenadines, with coloured stripes, 12s. 9d. the Full Dress of 14 yards. Light Printed Alpaca, 8s. 11d. the Full Dress; usual price, 14s. 9d. French Poplins and Mohairs 20 per cent under the regular price. All light-trimmed robes at half price. Printed Muslins and Skirtings at cost price.  
**RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, HABERDASHERY, SUNSHADES, &c.**  
**FAMILY and COMPLEMENTARY MOURNING.**  
Close on Saturdays at Four o'clock.  
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c.,  
76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**ANNUAL REDUCTIONS.**  
BAKER and CRISP have determined that none of their SUMMER STOCK shall remain over until next year. They have therefore re-marked every article at little more than half price.  
**ANNUAL REDUCTIONS at BAKER and CRISP'S.**  
Annual Reductions—Black Silks.  
Annual Reductions—Coloured Silks.  
Annual Reductions—Fancy Dresses.  
Annual Reductions—Muslins.  
Annual Reductions—Grenadines.  
Annual Reductions—Mantles.  
Annual Reductions—Jackets.  
Annual Reductions—Suits.  
Annual Reductions—Fancy Goods.  
Annual Reductions—Gloves.  
Annual Reductions—Handkerchiefs.  
At 198, Regent-street.

**ANNUAL REDUCTIONS.—Patterns free.**  
15,000 yards Black Silk, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. yard. 12,000 yards Japanese, Tussore, and Chinese Silks, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. 500 Beautiful Silk Dresses, reduced to 10s. 6d. 500 Foulard and Figured Silks, reduced to 3s. 6d. 2000 Remnants and odd Dress Lengths, reduced to 1s. 11d. yard. 500 Fancy Dresses, 6s. 11d.; worth 12s. 6d.  
New Striped Chain and Daisy Muslins, 4s. 11d. to 8s. 9d. Mantles, Suits, Jackets, all half price.  
Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.  
Real French Silk, 4s. 11d. Fine French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 15s. 6d. doz. 1000 Ostich Ribbons, 2s. 11d.; worth 10s. 6d. Lace, Hosiery, Parasols, &c., half price. Black Lace chawls, 10s. 6d.; were 1 guinea.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.  
**A SPECIALTY.**  
**JAPANESE SILKS.—BAKER and CRISP**  
have just imported a large lot of these beautiful Silks, in Plain and self Colours, Shepherd Checks, and Stripes, and are selling them under 2s. the Dress.  
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**MOIRES ANTIQUES.**  
SEWELL and CO. have the largest and best selection of Spitalfields Moires Antique, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4s. guineas the Full Dress.  
Compton House, Firth-street and Old Compton-st., Soho-square, W.

**ORGANDIE MUSLINS.**  
SEWELL and CO. are selling a lot of very choice pattern muslins, from 9d. per yard; also a selection of several hundred pieces of French Chintz Muslins, at 12d. per yard, the usual price being 2s. 6d.—Compton House, Firth-street, Soho-square, W.

**NEW SILKS and TRAVELLING SUITS.**  
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill, are offering a lot of Cheap Striped Lyons Glacés, 21s. 9d. and 22s. 11d. 4 yards. With a large variety of Fancy Silks, Some Travelling suits in Alpaca, 31s. 6d. and 39s. 6d. the Full Costume. These goods greatly reduced previous to stocktaking.

**BENSON, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.**  
**BENSON'S WATCHES.** Prize Medal, 1865.  
**BENSON'S WATCHES,** sent safe by post.  
**BENSON'S CLOCKS,** manufactured by Steam-power.  
**BENSON'S SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.** Prize Medals, 1862.  
**BENSON'S GOLD JEWELLERY,** Novel and Artistic.  
**BENSON'S Illustrated Pamphlet.** 2d.  
**BENSON, Old Bond-street and Westbourne-grove.**  
**BENSON'S Steam Factory, Ludgate-hill.**

**GARDNERS' CHANDELIERS.**  
GARDNERS' DINNERS SERVICES.  
GARDNERS' DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS.  
GARDNERS' TABLE GLASS.  
GARDNERS' PLATED GOODS.

**GARDNERS', 453 and 454, STRAND,**  
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